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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXIV NO. 91 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1936 TWELVE PAGES

Clash Of Ideas Shouldn't Weaken Congress

Jawahar Sees In It Sign Of Progress

CALL FOR TEAM WORK

"Let Us Pull Together, Or We Hang Separately", He Tells A. I. C. C.

LUCKNOW, April 15.

The All-India Congress Committee met after the conclusion of the Plenary Session in accordance with the new constitution and the President made a long statement regarding the difficulties in the matter of selecting the Working Committee.

He, however, announced that he would take the earliest opportunity to announce the new Committee. He and Mahatma Gandhi are leaving Lucknow tomorrow for Allahabad and Wardha respectively.

A majority of the other leaders and the delegates have already left or are leaving.

CLASH OF IDEAS WELCOMED

LUCKNOW: April 15.

Referring to the clash of ideals that is noticeable between the two wings of the Congress of late, Pandit Jawaharlal in the course of his address to the A.I.C.C. members said, that, even while in jail he came to know of the emergence of a new group within the Congress ranks under the nomenclature of the Congress Socialist Party. On his return from Europe recently, he had opportunities of getting into touch with the members of this group. Personally speaking he welcomed this clash for clashes of ideals are always welcome for a living organization like the Congress, which is engaged in the evolution of a democratic State.

It was upto them, proceeded Panditji, to see that the clash of ideas, which was bound to occur, should not impair their strength. We welcome new ideas and ours is a living organisation and there was nothing to despair if there was clash of ideas and difference of opinion. As a matter of fact it was an essential part progress. Each province in India was a nation by itself and had its own problems and questions to deal with and, therefore, there was nothing unnatural if there was clash of ideas and opinion.

In order to get over such difficulties it was necessary to have frequent exchange of views and draw benefit out of such exchanges "I see in this Congress clash of ideas—and it is but natural there should be such clash of ideas—a sign of progress."

There were several duties which they had to fulfil and it was their duty to know clearly what the demands of the people were and how to fulfil them. "You witnessed during this Congress the clash of ideas." I have been out of this country for a long time. When I first knew about the clash of ideas, I was not at all surprised. as I thought it was an essential part of Progress. These clashes of ideas are bound to increase. I gave my opinion on several matters which came before the Congress. There was no implicit agreement between me and the Congress and, therefore. I have no grievance about it. We disunite and this process of disunion will weaken us as the English proverb says: "Let us pull together or we hang separately."

"As regards the formation of the New Working Committee I consider it a great responsibility. The constitution says that members should be in close agreement with the President. The Working Committee is the Executive of the Congress and it had to do what the Congress directed it to do. It must have team work." It might be that the President might be able to select a Committee which might agree with him. They might also disagree with him."

Pt. Jawaharlal assured the Committee of full co-operation and asked them to bring their grievances before him. He asked the members of the A.I.C.C. to implement and take steps to implement the resolutions passed in the open session as soon as they returned to their respective places.

He said, they should give effect to the provisions of the amended constitution immediately. He made a personal appeal to the members to think of the Agrarian Programme and immediately get in touch with the Provincial, District and Taluka Congress Committees without waiting for a circular from the A.I.C.C. office and thus get the material ready.

A member from Bengal asked what the position of the Bengal P.C.C. will be?

Babu Rajendra Prasad said, the newly nominated P.C.C. would continue until the dispute is settled and the new P.C.C. constituted by election, but in the mean while, the A.I.C.C. members elected in the Lucknow session, would resign as per understanding.

Pandit Nehru intervened and made a personal appeal to the Bengal Congressmen to settle their disputes once for all.

He assured them of his full co-operation in the matter and said, Babu Rajendra Prasad, who had devoted considerable time, energy energy to the question last year, would continue to take the same interest in the matter and consider himself in charge of the Bengal dispute.

Babu Rajendra Prasad assured the House that he would do so.

The House then adjourned "sine die."

SOCIALIST REJOICINGS

Reception Committee And Volunteers Thanked

(From Our Correspondent).

LUCKNOW: April 15.

Socialist and others, who voted for Srimati Kamaladevi's amendments, were happy that the last act of the session was a triumph not so much for their view as for the President's own view, who stood vindicated by the delegates' verdict in favour of his view as against that of the Working Committee.

It will be recalled that Pandit Jawaharlal had taken in the Subjects Committee the unprecedented course of stating his opposition to the abolition of proportional representation regarding election to the A.I.C.C. on the ground that it embodied the principle for minority representation, which had a broader meaning.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (second from left) at the Open Session of the Congress on the second day. Babu Sri Prakash, Chairman, Reception Committee is on the left.

The huge gathering of women at the Congress Session on Monday at Motinagar, Lucknow.

TAXI STRIKE TO CONTINUE

Union's Reply To City Police Chief

BUT DOOR STILL OPEN FOR NEGOTIATIONS

After deliberations extending over four hours on Wednesday night, the Council of Action of the Taxi Drivers Union came to the decision that the strike should be continued till their demand of the Four-anna Tariff is conceded by the Police Commissioner.

REPLY TO POLICE CHIEF

A reply was drafted to the Commissioner regretting the Union's inability to accept his decision. The decision of the Commissioner to enforce the "Six-anna Tariff" was considered as a breach of the understanding reported to have been reached in the course of the interviews.

The Union deplored the present decisions of the Police Commissioner and decided to continue the strike. This decision, however, did not bang the door against further negotiations for an amicable settlement of the issue.

In furtherance of the decision, the Council of Action formed three committees, namely, finance, propaganda and contact

PUBLIC SUPPORT

The strike is to assume an all-Bombay basis with the Council of Action as the pivot. Every effort will be made to enlist the co-operation and sympathy of all public bodies in the City.

Much satisfaction is felt at the lead taken by the Bombay Corporation on Wednesday on behalf of the citizens of Bombay. The Corporation upheld the stand taken by the Union as "just and proper."

The decision of the Police Commissioner came as a disappointment, said a Union official. They never expected smooth sailing when they embarked on the present struggle and that the present situation was a phase which was not foreseen, he observed.

The Union is confident of sympathy and support from all public bodies in the City.

At about 4 p.m. Mr. Jhabwala quietly broke the news to the general body of the Union assembled in the Azad Maidan. He informed the taxi-drivers that the Commissioner was against their demand.

After that a number of taxi-drivers proceeded to the Corporation. The Council of Action members were accommodated in the meeting hall, and several members were up in the gallery. All the gangways and corridors were crowded. The resolution in support of the taxi strikers' demand was passed in the informal meeting of the Corporation, was greeted with cheers.

A posse of constables and several sergeants were seen outside the Corporation.

Taxi-drivers again met in the Azad Maidan and Mr. Jhabwala explained the proceedings in the Corporation. He said as the Council of Action could not come to any decision, the Council would meet at night and decide what their next course of action was to be. He asked the drivers to assemble at the same place to-day (Thursday) morning at 9 o'clock.

SOCIALISTS FOR CABINET

Talks With President Centre On Party Representation

LUCKNOW (Congress Camp): April 15.

The Executive of the Congress Socialist Party assembled at the camp of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in Motinagar this afternoon.

It is understood that the Socialists had a full and frank discussion with Panditji on the country's present situation.

It is further understood that discussion also centred round the formation of the Congress Cabinet for the next year and the representation of Congress Socialists on that.—United Press.

Ethiopians' Stand On Ogaden Front

ROME REPORTS FALL OF DESSIE

Still Geneva Claims Sanctions Have Proved Effective

(SPECIAL CABLE).

GENEVA: April 15.

A fall of about one-third in the exports of Italy and Italian Colonies to the number of countries imposing Sanctions is shown in the first official figures detailing the effect of the League's policy.

Statistics which have been prepared by the League Economic Intelligence Service at the request of the Committee of Eighteen cover the first four months of Sanctions, and show that Italian exports have declined from 68 to 45 million in U. S. Gold Dollars; and imports from the same countries fell from 77 to 64 millions, while in Bullion and specie, Italy lost 63 millions.

Forty-seven countries were included in the return for the first two months, 39 for January and 23 for February. Almost all the figures show progressive decrease, as orders were executed for which payment was made before the sanctions were enforced.

TURKISH GENERAL IN ACTION

DIRE DAWA: April 15.

Fierce fighting is reported to be raging on the Ogaden Front.

Turkish General Wahib Pasha and Dedjasmatch Nassibou are personally conducting the operations, supported by picked troops.

The Abyssinians claim that despite intense bombing, they are holding their ground.—Reuter.

DAYS OF ETHIOPIAN EMPIRE NUMBERED

ROME: April 15.

The days of the Ethiopian Empire are numbered, proclaims the correspondent of the Stefani Agency at the Italian Field Headquarters, reporting the fall of Dessie.

He says that the Italians traversed the hundred miles between Quoram and Dessie in nine days.

Motor cycle patrols were the first to reach the objective and surrounded Dessie on three sides yesterday. Though the town seemed to be deserted, they did not dare to enter owing to the smallness of their numbers. Two armoured car columns followed by Askaris arrived early in the morning and entered the town without opposition and hoisted the Italian Flag on the Palace.

The motor road to Addis Ababa 160 miles distant, is now open and air craft report that it seems to be deserted. Apparently no troops are guarding the Capital.

The latest victory is being joyfully celebrated in Rome, where it is thought that Marshal Badoglio will try to capture Addis Ababa by the 21st inst. which is the festival of the birth of Rome.—Reuter.

Aloisi's Obstruction Methods Create Unfavourable Impression

GENEVA, April 14.

The fact that Baron Aloisi's arrival at Geneva is delayed by 24 hours has created an unfavourable impression, and is regarded as indicating that Italy intends to adopt an attitude of procrastination and obstruction in order to throw the onus for any decision on the Committee of Thirteen.

But it is significant that, despite the delay, Senor Madariaga has fixed the meeting of the Committee for Thursday afternoon, which is taken to imply that he does not intend to allow himself to be influenced by Italy's dilatory tactics. —Reuter.

ITALIANS ENTER DESSIE

ROME: April 15.

Dessie, the former Headquarters of Emperor Negus, was entered by Italians this morning. The town was reached by the Flying Column of the First Army Corps. The main body, it is understood, is following.—Reuter.

ANTI-GAS MEDICINES FOR ABYSSINIA

LONDON, April 14.

British newspapers give prominence to appeals received from authoritative quarters in Abyssinia for anti-gas medicines suitable for treating sufferers from gasburns caused during the recent bombing by Italian airmen.

It is now established that for over one month, intensive use of gas in defiance of 1925 Protocol has been resorted to by the Italians, involving victims in terrible suffering.B.O.W.

ITALY AND LAKE TSANA

ASMARA, April 15.

An indication of the Italian desire to remain permanently at Lake Tsana is conveyed by the fact that the highest eminence of Gorgora peninsular in the northernmost portion of the Lake has been formally Christened "Mussolini Peak" by the Secretary of the Fascist Party and the Italian tricolour has been hoisted there.—Reuter.

DESSIE'S FALL IMMINENT?

According to the latest Italian reports, the occupation of Dessie is expected at any moment.—Reuter.

CITY'S WELCOME TO INDIAN AIRMEN

Public Reception Arranged At Dadar Parsi Fire Temple

The Indian Airmen, Mr. N. F. Dalal, Mr. K. D. Pochakhanawalla and Mr. Manmohan Singh, are expected to arrive at the Juhu aerodrome on Sunday next, at about 4 p.m. when they will be received at the aerodrome by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mayor of Bombay, among others.

Public reception has been arranged at the Parsi Fire-Temple at the Dadar Parsi Colony and again at the Palamcoteh Hall. The reception at the Royal Opera House, is postponed till a further date.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Competent Persons to organise sale of our Tea. Fixed allowance and commission. T. Hansraj Bros., 14|2, Old China Bazaar St., Calcutta. (5913).

Wanted District Branch Manager throughout India on pay of Rs. 125 including T.A. per month. Apply for terms, Manager, The Everest Tea Co. 40-1 Strand Road, Calcutta. 5928.

Wanted Expert for preparing High Quality Perfumery and toilet requisites. Those experienced need apply with minimum salary desired to Box 5931, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an Art Master to act as the Organiser of the Drawing and Design Class. Apply before 15th May 1936, to the Hon. Secretary, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat, stating qualifications, experience, age and minimum salary desired. (2986).

Wanted an experienced Motor Engineer to take charge of a fleet of cars in the mofussil. Apply with copies of testimonials stating terms, age, nationality, religion and previous experience to Box No. 2988, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a young Graduate for social work in Indore. Must be an inhabitant of Indore State. Apply before 1st May stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum remuneration required to Box No. 2984 "Bombay Chronicle".

31. MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.

For Immmediate Sale economical Owner-driven Four Seater Standard in running order Sighton tyres. Thirty-five miles per gallon. Apply Box No. 5939, "Bombay Chronicle."

32. MOTORCARS WANTED.

Wanted: One Motor Lorry White make. 5-tons capacity. apply Nusserwanji S. Guzder & Co., Canada Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (5941).

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

For Immediate Sale a new building at Sandhurst Road, fetching good rent. Apply Box No. 5945 "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted District Agents and organisers on commission, salary or both for the Saraswati Insurance Co., Ltd., which has just closed its first successful year. Apply Narang Bros. & Co., Ltd., Managing Agents

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden. Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Mody Palmist consult for business, service etc. Master Mind Reader of Past and Present for trial Re. 1|- is kept, after a month charges will be increased to Rs. 5|-. Money returned if not satisfied. Separate accommodation for ladies. Please send date of birth and name. Empire Building, Room No. 30, 1st floor, oppo. Victoria Terminus, Hornby Road, Bombay. Time 10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 2-7 p.m. (5943).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Visit beautiful Cashmere, India's Switzerland, see in full glory and splendour. Particulars from Erach Anklesaria, Sitaram Building, Princess Street. 5919

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

THE ALL-INDIA MOVIETONE LTD.

Bombay Branch office having been CLOSED from 1st April, 1936, future correspondences be made with Head office at west Kacha, Hyderabad Sind. 5942.

WE TEST SIGHT by the latest and best methods, known to Optical Science.

Our consultants are English Qualified Opticians. Fellows of the British Optical Association and Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD., (Incorporated in England).
274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
For Appointment 'Phone 21827.

Public Notices.

POLICE NOTICE.

The Public are informed that on the occasion of the arrival of the Viceroy-Designate and the departure of H. E. the Viceroy, the following roads will be reserved for public purposes and will be CLOSED to all Vehicular Traffic as under:—

FRIDAY, the 17th April, 1936.

From 7 a.m. until after the State procession has passed.

Apollo Pier Road.
Esplanade Road (South) as far as Flora Fountain.
Churchgate Street (West).

From 8 a.m. until after the State procession has passed.

Queen's Road—from its junction with Churchgate Street to New Queen's Road.
New Queen's Road.
Sandhurst Bridge,
Chaupati.
Walkeshwar Road to Lower Gate —Government House.

SATURDAY, the 18th April, 1936.

From 12 noon until after the State procession has passed.

Mayo Road—from Bandstand to Queen's Statue.

From 12-15 p.m. until after the State procession has passed.

Waudby Road,
Bori Bunder.

From 12-20 p.m. until after the State procession has passed.

Hornby Road (South) from Bori Bunder.
Esplanade Road from its junction with Hornby Road to Apollo Pier Road.

From 12-20 p.m. until after the State procession has passed and the traffic is released by the police.

Apollo Pier Road.

This order is made under the provisions of section 23 (4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 9th April, 1936.
2999

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT
-And-
IN THE MATTER OF CRAVEN BROTHERS (INDIA) LTD.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company duly convened and held at the Registered Office of the Company on the 20th day of March, 1936, the following resolution was duly passed and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company also duly convened and held at the same place on the 4th day of April 1936 the same resolution was duly confirmed as a Special Resolution Viz:

RESOLUTION:

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. C. N. Caroe, Solicitor of Bombay be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up at a remuneration to be subsequently agreed."

Dated the 14th day of April, 1936.

C. N. CAROE,
Alternate Director.
3001.

NOTICE.

The business of Craven Brothers (India), Ltd., will be carried on as before by Craven Brothers (Manchester) Ltd., with its Head Office in Calcutta.

CRAVEN BROTHERS
(Manchester) Ltd.,
19/C, British Indian Street,
Calcutta.
3001.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

GHEE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Section 412A and Schedule M. Part II of the Bombay Municipal Act, have been amended by Bombay Act XXXII of 1935 according to which a lincence from the Municipal Commissioner is necessary for the sale of any quantity of ghee. It is therefore necessary with effect from 1st April, 1936, to obtain a licence from the Municipal Commissioner under Section 412A of the said Act for (a) carrying on within the City the trade or business of a dealer in, importer or seller or hawker of ghee, or (b) using any place in the City for the sale of ghee.

(Sd.) I. H. TAUNTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 2nd April 1936.
3002.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on THURSDAY, the 16th Instant at 10-45 A.M. (S.T.)

CHUNILAL B. MEHTA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 15th April, 1936.
3003.

POLICE NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on the occasion of the arrival of the Viceroy-designate and the departure of H. E. the Viceroy, the Apollo Bunder and Strand Road will be reserved for public purposes as under:—

FRIDAY, the 17th April, 1936.—From 6-15 a.m. until after the State procession has passed.

SATURDAY, the 18th April, 1936. —From 11-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23 (4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

W. R. G. SMITH.
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 9th April, 1936.
2998.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in India, 1874).

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixty-first Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 29th April 1936, at 4 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Report for the year ending 31st December 1935.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thursday, 16th April to Wednesday, 29th April 1936, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
H. EDWIN JONES,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings,
Bombay, 15th April 1936.

N.B.:—The Dividend, if declared, will be payable on and after Thursday, the 30th April 1936, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Thursday, the 16th day of April 1936, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted at their registered addresses. 3004

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of certain shares and securities belonging to BANSIDHAR RAMKISSONDAS PODAR BISSAUWALLA, late of Sambalpur, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing in his life time at Sambalpur in the Province of Bihar and Orissa .... Deceased.

OONKARMAL BANSIDHAR PODAR of Sambalpur, Hindu Inhabitant, the only son of the deceased abovenamed permanently residing at Sambalpur in the Province of Bihar and Orissa but now temporarily residing at Sheikh Memon Street outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 9th day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the 1st year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI.

The 9th day of April 1936.
Messrs. MADHAVPRASAD & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3005.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 415 of 1936.

BHARAT TILES CO. A FIRM ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
JEHANGIR SORABJI DALAL ..... Defendant.

To.
JEHANGIR SORABJI DALAL.
The Defendant abovenamed.

The Plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you to recover a sum of Rs. 1,826-4-0 being the amount due by you by reason of the premises mentioned in the Plaint with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from the 20th day of November, 1935, till judgment and costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment and that the hearing of the said suit has been fixed for the 6th day of May, 1936.

You are therefore hereby summoned to appear before the Court on the said 6th day of May, 1936, at 11 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon and to answer all the material questions relating to the suit.

Take Notice that in default of your appearance on the day abovementioned the suit will be heard and determined ex-parte.

Dated this 14th day of April, 1936.

(Sd.) MAZAGONWALLA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
3006.

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF PESTONJI DORABJI PANDAY DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the estate of the abovenamed Pestonji Dorabji Panday, who died at Bombay on the 24th day of October, 1935 and whose Will was proved by the Executrix named in the Will are hereby required to send in their claims, pay the debts and hand over such property to the undersigned as attorneys for the Executrix of the above estate at their Office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date, after the expiration of which time the assets of the estate will be distributed having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received.

Dated this 14th day of April, 1936.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Executrix.
2997

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PANDURANG SHAMRAO LAUD, CHHAGANLAL MAKANJI DESAI, AMRATLAL PRANJIVANDAS DHOLAKIA and BABUBHAI, alias Hariprasad Amratlal Dholakia, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants being the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Bai Putlibai Ranchhoddas have contracted to sell the property hereinafter described.

All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

Description Of The Property

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 667 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. D and E|13478 and 14102, New Survey Nos. 2B and 2F|7354 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 1227 and 1228 of Girgaum Division, together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 1815 (8) and (9) and Street Nos. 19 and 20, all which premises are situate at Grant Road Bridge at the corner of Proctor Street in the Registration District and Sub-District and City of Bombay and are bounded, on the East by Proctor Street, formerly known as Dhanji Street, on the West by the property of Pirojsha Dadabhai Bhedwar, on the North by Grant Road Bridge and on the South by the property of Nusserwanji Dorabji Bharda.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1936.

VACHHA AND CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
3009

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT (1) MOWJE "JU" TALUKA.

Under instructions from Messrs Mazagonwalla and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased Mortgagor Evarist Francis Gomes pursuant to the power of sale reserved in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 24th January, 1924 and further charge dated the 30th October 1925 and in exercise of all other Powers reserved to or vested in the Mortgagees, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by Public Auction the following properties on the day mentioned below.

LOT NO. 1.—(TO-DAY) THURSDAY, the 16th April, 1936 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of land at Juhu called Chir with the trees standing thereon bearing Entry No. 61 Survey No. 14 Pot No. 2½, admeasuring about 1,300 square yards and bounded on the West by the Juhu Municipality Road, on the East by the Creek, on the North by land acquired by Government for Aerodrome purposes, and on the South by the property of B. F. Gomes.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mazagonwalla and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES AFRICAN COTTON (A. R. KAMPALA).

Messrs MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 20th April, 1936, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange Room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the abovementioned country damaged cotton of Messrs Toyo Menka Kaisha, Ltd., arrived per s.s. 'Kenya".

MENESSE & CO.,

Osaka Shosben Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departures
Thames Maru	21st Mar.	12th Apr.
England ,,	5th Apr.	18th ,,
Taijin ,,	9th ,,	26th ,,
Pacific ,,	20th ,,	7th May
Shunko ,,	25th ,,	20th ,,
Mantai ,,	10th May	24th ,,
Iwatesan ,,	25th ,,	8th June
Karachi ,,	28th ,,	13th ,,

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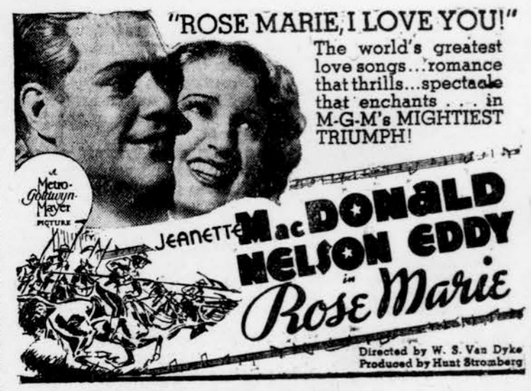
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THE WORLD OF WIRELESS

Pity The Poor Radio Announcer

He Has The Worst Job In A Broadcasting System

Having sampled most jobs on the other side of the microphone, I say without hesitation that the man I admire most is the announcer. He has, I think, the worst job in radio, writes J. Bertram Fryer in "the Radio, Talkie and Electric News."

He must keep his voice strictly impersonal, yet never let monotony or boredom creep into his utterance. He must be bright but not facetious; solemn on occasion, but never ponderous. He is the mouthpiece of the B.B.C.—the voice of the radio—and he must switch over from the foundations of music to football results with ease.

Right at the start of my radio parade I did some announcing, in the days before special men for that job were appointed and ever since then my heart has gone out to announcers.

Terror Of Pronunciation

I know what reading news bulletins and fat-stock prices means. I know the terrors of pronunciation and slips of the tongue. Yet announcing one's own variety shows was child's play compared with the life led by men like Stuart Hibberd and Freddie Grisewood, best known of announcers to-day.

Just think of the announcers' responsibility for a moment. A mistake on their part affects some 20,000,000 people. They have critics by the million. The pitfalls at their feet, so to speak, are numerous. They have it in their power to misinform, offend, or annoy vast sections of the community.

Possibly the job may sound easy, all you have to do is read out a lot of words at a microphone! Well, I once had in my studios at the London School of Broadcasting a man who was hoping to get a job as an announcer at the B.B.C., and who came to me for microphone training. I put him through the tests for voice pitch and speed of delivery; then we came to pronunciation.

I tried him with difficult words foreign names and phrases. This began to shake his faith a bit, but he reassured himself by saying to me:

"Well of course, one can always look up the proper pronunciation beforehand."

"Oh, no, you can't" said I. "You would probably just be stepping up to the mike when a sub-editor from the news-room would thrust a slip of typed paper into your hands and say: 'Sorry, old boy but here's a late piece on the Manchurian situation.' And it would be chock full of weird Chinese names that you had never seen before. But you would have to pronounce them properly."

"Great Scott! Is that so? Well, that finishes me. I'm not going to be an announcer," said my pupil. And he gave up the idea forthwith.

Nor was I exaggerating. That sort of thing happens almost every day to announcers. They must be prepared for anything.

Stiff Tests

Naturally, they are men fitted in every way for their posts. Their educational background is first-class, and the tests they must undergo before engagement are searching.

First of all, the timbre of their voices must be proved suitable for microphone work. Then come tests in reading various types of English prose and poetry, and readings in three languages.

Pronunciation is a constant worry and almost every day the new announcers in training for the work go into conference to discuss and decide on the way words should be said over the air.

The announcer must allow no trace of emotion to be detected in his reading of news or announcements, except that he must subtly suggest a difference in speaking of, say, the death of a public figure or a Royal engagement.

Some years ago the experiment was tried of putting "colour" in the news bulletins, and, of all things, the Stock Exchange reports were selected. I had one of the laughs of my life listening to an announcer putting nice light touches and bright "expression" into the reading of "Steel advanced two points today," or "Home rails were weak." After that it was decided to read all news bulletins in a straight way.

KNEES IN BROOF!

Announcers have from time to time made funny slips of the tongue. The wonder to me is that they make so few. I remember perpetrating one myself. I was announcing a musical item, and the next piece was called "The Serpents Are Asleep Among The Poppies."

Blithely I stepped to the mike and said:

"Next, 'The Servants Are Asleep Among The Poppies'."

One night, I heard an announcer say that he would now read "the knees in broof," which turned out to mean "the news in brief."

Then there was the announcer who, reading a gardening bulletin, talked about "cotton-easters" It transpired that he meant cot-on-easters, which, pronounced correctly, should sound "coton-e-astors."

Gland Discovery Restores Youth In 24 Hours

Sufferers from loss of vigour, nervousness, weak body, impure blood, failing memory, and who are old and worn-out before their time will be delighted to learn of a new gland discovery by an American Doctor.

This new discovery makes it possible to quickly and easily restore vigour to your glands and body, to build rich, pure blood, to strengthen your mind and memory and feel like a new man in only 8 days. In fact, this discovery which is a home medicine in pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, does away with gland operations and begins to build new vigour and energy in 24 hours, yet is absolutely harmless and natural in action.

The success of this amazing discovery, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs has been so great in America that it is now being distributed by all chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction or money back. In other words, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you. If your chemist can't supply you, write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

A B. B. C. MISCELLANY

Electrical Disturbances ... "Dick" Sheppard And Community Singing ... Big Ben, Mother-in-Law And Pigeons ... An Intrepid Traveller Broadcasts ... B. B. C. Annual And Organ ... Old Tante Koba

Many listeners in Great Britain and abroad have at some time or other experienced the annoyance of electrical interference. In the course of one year the British Post Office investigates as many as 40,000 complaints, and in a large number of instances faulty reception is found in fact to be due to this cause. Usually, the appropriate remedy recommended by the radio engineers is to add a small piece of apparatus either to the interfering instrument at the expense of the owner, or to the wireless receiver at the expense of the listener. The cost usually ranges from 5 shillings to £1, but in the case of certain special types of electrical apparatus, the application of corrective measures may cost as much as £20 or even £50. In about 4,000 cases a year, however, where the listener for his part has no means of remedying the trouble, the owner or user of the interfering apparatus declines to take action or to incur the necessary expenditure. Compulsory powers are at present lacking. The Broadcasting Committee (1935) in its report to the Postmaster General has suggested that, if the Postmaster General needs further powers for the purpose of protecting the listener requisite powers, subject to suitable safeguards, should be sought.

COMMUNITY SINGING

During the last ten years Gibson Young has realised a personal ambition to set Britain singing. In that time he has himself conducted over six hundred concerts, meetings, and open-air sing-songs with an aggregate audience of five millions, irrespective of wireless listeners in all parts of the world. The greatest of these crowds was that in Hyde Park, London, during the Jubilee Celebrations last year. This was estimated by a leading newspaper as 200,000 by the Metropolitan Police as 150,000, and by Gibson Young himself as 120,000.

On New Year's Eve, that popular broadcaster, Rev. "Dick" Sheppard and Gibson Young jointly conducted a vast crowd of 60,000 outside St. Paul's Cathedral, London. This was part of a Midnight Service of Song arranged by the new Dean, the Very Rev. A. W. Matthews.

BIG BEN

The B. B. C. recently received a letter from an Empire listener, who wrote "When my mother-in-law listens to Big Ben she is silent for ten minutes. Carry on with the good work." They are.

It was on November 11, 1927, that Big Ben was first heard by a large body of Empire listeners through the medium of G5SW, the original and experimental short-wave transmitter of the B. B. C. At that time there were modest prophecies that at some remote date Big Ben would set the time for the British Empire. These prophecies have now come true.

The first broadcast from Big Ben in 1923 was, in those far-off days, quite a daring experiment. The first sonorous tones were picked up from a microphone placed on the roof of an adjoining building. Then a microphone was housed in a football bladder and hung permanently in the tower. Unfortunately, the pigeons which swarm inside and outside the tower either fancied themselves as budding League Champions or broadcasters, so that later the microphone was encased, as now, in a specially-insulated container beyond the reach of pigeons and damp. Although the noise of Big Ben is almost deafening to the human ear, it is extraordinary that the pigeons can lay their eggs and rear their young in close proximity to the great bell.

Big Ben weighs thirteen and a half tons. The clock is the largest striking clock in the world. Its pendulum is fifteen feet long and weighs six hundred and eighty pounds. Each of the dials is twenty-two feet, six inches in diameter. The minute hands are fourteen feet long.

CARAVANS IN CATHAY

One of the most adventurous journeys ever heard of was described in a broadcast on April 3 when Ella Maillart told of her eight months' journey by caravan from Pekin to India. With another intrepid traveller, Peter Fleming—one-time member of the B. B. C. staff—she left Pekin by train in February last year, and went by lorry from Sianfu to Lanchow (eight days). By mule she reached a Lamasery 10,000 feet above the sea, and later joined the caravan of a Mongol prince, 250 camels strong, on the road to India. She bought horses and struck south through the Tibetan mountains, across the old Silk Road of the caravans, from oasis to oasis through the desert till they reached Kashgar. There they met the first Europeans they had seen for four months—the Consul-General and his wife. After that, the rest of the journey was comparatively easy, though the Himalayas had still to be crossed. But from what we heard of Mlle. Maillart, she could take the Himalayas easily in her stride.

B. B. C. ANNUAL

Will the listener of the future watch an orchestra playing throughout an entire concert? Will talks be accompanied by continuous or intermittent pictures showing the speaker or documentary material which illustrates his theme? What will be the effect on speakers if they have to consider the appearance which they are presenting to unseen listeners? These are some of the most interesting questions discussed in this most illuminating volume the B. B. C. Annual for 1936.

The largest section of the Annual deals with British broadcasting in 1935, sub-divided under programme headings, such as music, drama, variety, and talks, and contains, in addition, informative articles on engineering, finance, and public relations. The whole division forms a comprehensive survey of the activities of the B. B. C. during 1935.

A special section is devoted to the Empire Broadcasting Service. Here many of the technical difficulties of a short-wave broadcasting service are outlined, and the main principles which underly the policy of the staff of the Empire Department in programme building are fully explained.

ON THE KARROO

"Old Tante Koba, she ought to know,

"She stirs her coffee with her own big toe,

"Old Tante Koba, she is so dumb

"She thinks it's better than to use her thumb."

Who Tante Koba was, what inspired her extraordinary behaviour, and how she could have accomplished an acrobatic feat by stirring her coffee with somebody else's big toe, if she had wanted to, are problems which we have yet to solve. But the above lines are a literal translation of the words of one of the most charming little ditties which we have heard "on the air" for a long time past. The occasion was the first broadcast of a series of programmes "Camp Fire on the Karroo," which are to be heard regularly in the Home programmes and relayed to listeners in South Africa from the Empire Station in Transmission 4.

Josef Marais, the enterprising South African producer of these programmes, tells us that many of the songs which he has written in collaboration with another South African, Albert Diggenhof, have been inspired by his own life on the Great Karroo. "When the jackal keeps a-howling all night" was written with many a bitter experience in mind. In future broadcasts, Marais tells us, the subjects of his "Bushveld" songs will include numbers about snakes, ostriches, and droughts. Ugh!

B. B. C. ORGAN

The B. B. C. has announced that contracts have been placed with the famous John Compton organ company for the erection of two new organs—one a theatre organ to be built in St. George's Hall for the benefit of the B. B. C. Variety Department; and the other a concert organ at the new London studios of the B. B. C. in Maida Vale, to be used to accompany the B. B. C. Symphony Orchestra and Chorus.

The new concert organ will be a three-manual instrument of about fifty speaking registers. The full power will be comparable with the volume produced by a symphony orchestra of 116 players.

The now famous organ in the Concert Hall at Broadcasting House will continue to be used by performers.

The new theatre organ will be one of the most elaborate in the world. It will have four manuals and almost every tone colour known to the modern organ designer. A grand pianoforte can be played from the organ console. The organ will be fitted with the new Compton electrone unit, which produces melodious effects of many different qualities by purely electrical means. In addition, it will have very complete equipment of percussion effects, including marimbaharp, xylophone, glockenspel, tubular chimes, and vibraphone. There will be, as well, a complete set of drums and a number of stage effects such as a steamboat siren and a crockery-smash. The console will be on a movable platform with sufficient length of cable to enable it to be put in any part of the hall. It is hoped that this new organ will be heard by listeners before the end of 1936.

CHANGE IN AIRMAIL TIME-TABLES

NEW DELHI: (By Mail).

The following communique has been issued:—

The time-tables of the Air France and the Dutch K.L.M. Air Services will be changed as below:

Commencing from the 20th April, 1936, the west-bound plane of the Air France Service will leave Karachi on Mondays instead of on Wednesdays as at present.

The east-bound plane of the Service will, from the 24th April, 1936, leave Calcutta and Akyab on Fridays, and Rangoon on Saturdays instead of on Wednesdays and Thursdays respectively.

Commencing from the 25th April the east-bound plane of the Dutch K.L.M. Service will leave Calcutta on Saturdays and Tuesdays instead of on Sundays and Wednesdays and Rangoon on Sundays and Wednesdays instead of on Mondays and Thursdays respectively.

The lastest day and hour of posting air mail articles for countries served by these Services can be ascertained from the local post office.—United Press.

"Calculated Discourtesy" v. "Calculated Disregard"

CHANDPUR, April, 14.

Sj. Hardyal Nag has issued the following statement on Sj. Subash Bose's arrest:— Lord Willingdon's parting kick to Sj. Subash Chandra Bose surprises none. His Excellency deprecates the "calculated discourtesy" of the Congress members in the Assembly who are treated by him as mere paper toys. Lord Willingdon's "calculated" disregard for public opinion in India is much more objectionable than the "calculated discourtesy" of those paper toys.—United Press.

HARIJAN STRIKE CONTINUES

Broach Municipality's Move To Get Black-Legs From Outside

AHMEDABAD, April 15.

The latest information received from Broach states that the strike of Harijan employees of the Broach Municipality continues. The Broach Municipality has sent for Harijans from Ahmedabad, Bombay, Baroda, Nadiad and other places and has filed complaints against about 25 Harijan employees under the Municipal Act on a charge of refusing to do their duty.—A. P.

U. P. HINDU CONFERENCE

Will Be Held At Agra On April 18 And 19

NEW DELHI: April 14.

Raja Rampal Singh has consented to preside over the forthcoming session of the U.P. Provincial Hindu Conference, which will be held at Agra on April 18 and 19.

Bhai Parmanand and Mr. Ganpat Rai, Honorary Secretary, Hindu Mahasabha Head Office, New Delhi, went to Lucknow in connection with the conference, and many Hindu leaders present at Lucknow and discussed with them the ways and means for the protection of Hindu interests in general and success of the Conference in particular.—United Press.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT REVEALS STRONGER POSITION and SHOWS

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STRONG INDIAN DIRECTORATE

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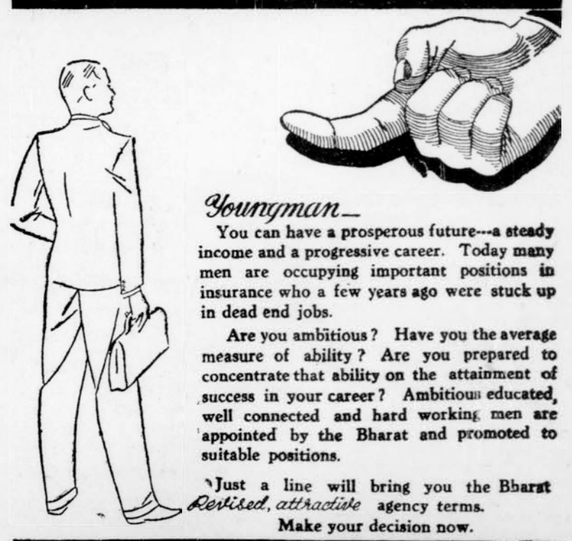

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Are you ambitious? Have you the average measure of ability? Are you prepared to concentrate that ability on the attainment of success in your career? Ambitious educated, well connected and hard working men are appointed by the Bharat and promoted to suitable positions.

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Why let the heat get you down when Genasprin gives such wonderful help? Two tablets of Genasprin taken in water and the listless, nervy feeling is gone. You forget you ever had a headache. You are soothed and refreshed. And not only is the action of Genasprin amazingly quick—it is *safe*. Genasprin is so pure it neither disturbs the digestion nor affects the heart.

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THE SAFE BRAND OF ASPIRIN

MADE BY GENATOSAN LTD., LOUGHBOROUGH, ENGLAND.

Governor Opens Vithal Sayana Hospital At Thana

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay opening the Vithal Sayana Hospital, Thana, on Wednesday said:

I am very glad indeed to be able to come here to-day to open the new building of this hospital. As you know, the work of the civil hospital has hitherto had to be carried on in the unsuitable and antiquated buildings which it had not been possible to replace owing to lack of funds. In future Thana district will have a modern, well designed building where patients can be attended to under suitable conditions.

This great change for the better is due to the generosity of Mr. Narayan Sayana, who has carried out the intention of his late father, after whom the building is named, in erecting a hospital, and has gone further and built quarters for nurses and various outbuildings so that the hospital should not lack accommodation of any kind. On behalf of Government and of the people of Thana district, I take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Sayana for his munificent gift.

This hospital will, I hope, be useful not only to this town, but will also serve the population of the villages for considerable distance round. The village people are accustomed to come in to Thana to the Bazaar, and they should be induced to bring in their sick when necessary.

I now declare the Vithal Sayana Hospital open.

Ghee And Butter Fakers Convicted

The following persons were convicted and fined by the Municipal Court of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Fort, at the Esplanade Police Court, during the week ending 11th April, for adulteration of ghee and butter:—

(1) Mr. Morarji Devji, Owner of Stall No. 460-461, Crawford Market, Hornby Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 35 on 6-4-36 for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 27.2 per cent.

(2) Mr. Sukhamatkhan Nizamuddinkhan, Vendor of the Shop off No. 10, Dongri Cross Street, was convicted and fined Rs. 35 on 9-4-36 for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 35.9 per cent.

Vail Memorial Cancer Institute At Miraj

SANGLI, (By Mail).

It was decided at a meeting held on the 13th April at the Miraj-American Presbyterian Mission Hospital, to commemorate the memory of the late Dr. C. E. Vail who recently died at Miraj. A committee of 5 members was appointed to lay out the plan and procedure of the memorial with Dr. Carruthers (Physician in Charge of the Hospital) as the president of the committee.

It has been resolved to raise a fund of about Rs. 50,000 for the purpose and to start an up-to-date and well-equipped Cancer-Institute at the Hospital having scientific and modern treatment in radium and therapy.—A. P.

What Travellers Drink

(From A Correspondent.)

Explorers and travellers in both hot and cold climates always take larger quantities of cocoa and chocolate as part of their supplies. Athletes also look upon these articles as of great help to them while they are training. The reason is the high food value in relation to weight, bulk and price. In few, if any, other foods are so many energy and strength giving qualities found in so small a compass as in the products of the cocoa-bean whether for eating or drinking. Those with heavy labour to perform, therefore, will find cocoa the most economical foodstuff on the market.

A cupful of Cadbury's Cocoa ready to drink can be bought for half an anna from one of the Cadbury's cocoa barrows. For the same sum an envelope of Cadbury's cocoa can be bought which contains sufficient cocoa to make three cupfuls at home. There is also a larger packet which costs only one anna. Directions for making cocoa are given free.

Help Kidneys

If Kidney Trouble or Bladder Weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting, Itching or Acidity try the new discovery Cystex (Siss-tex). Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists, or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

Two of the following frequencies will be used:—

GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.), GSF. 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.), GSE 11.86 Mc/s (25.29 m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Pavilion Theatre Orchestra' directed by Frank Stokes; relayed from the Pavilion Theatre, Liverpool.

8-15 p.m. Talk: "We Live and Learn." The Rt. Hon. the Lord Ponsonby, G.C.B.

8-30 p.m. The Band of His Majesty's Royal Marines, Plymouth Division.

9-30 p.m. "Song of Spring." Book and lyrics by Charles Hatton. Music by Michael North.

10-15 p.m. The News.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

12-0 noon. Selection of Indian Music.

1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections.

5-15 p.m. Final of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament relayed from the Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

6-30 p.m. Gujerati Songs. Himmatlal Purshottam.

7-0 p.m. Commercial News.

7-15 p.m. Health Chat (In Marathi). Dr. Mrs. Salbai Ranade.

L. M. (Dublin.)

7-30 p.m. "Sati Anusuya." Hindustani Drama Presented by H. M. V.

7-50 p.m. News in Hindi.

8-0 p.m. Musical Concert. Bai Sumatibai Wadkar. G. N. Joshi.

9-30 p.m. News in English.

9-45 p.m. The Week's Sport. A. G. A. Norman.

10-0 p.m. A Review of Gramophone Records.

10-30 p.m. Dance Music.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.

1-0 p.m. Time Signal. I. B. S. Orchestra Dhun Bindrabani.

1-10 p.m Zahra of Lahore. "Raha Dil Men Ankhon Se Mastur Ho kar" (Zaheer Shabadi.)

1-20 p.m. Chand Khan of Delhi. "Piya Piya Ratat Papayya."—Khyal Lalit.

1-30 p.m. Khawja Banu—"Biwi Kaya Chakhti hai.'

1-45 p.m. Ghulam Najaf Khan of Ajmere. "Kaise Chhupaun Raz-I-Dil Dida-i-Tar ko Kiya Karum." (Hasrat Mohani).

1-55 p.m. P. S. Mukerjee. Sarod—Kafi.

2-0 p.m. Chand Khan of Delhi. Tarana Pilo.

2-5 p.m. Zohra of Lahore. A Punjabi Geet.

2-15 p.m. Sarangi. Multani.

2-21 p.m. Ghulam Najaf Khan of Ajmere. "Woh Shama Ujala Jis Ne Kiya." A Na't.

5-30 p.m. Ghulam Najaf Khan of Ajmere. "Hajum-i-Shauq Hai Dil Men Magar Khamosh Raihte Hain." "Chhupaya tha Yeh Tumse Raz Hamnen Aj Khithe Hain."

5-40 p.m. Chand Khan. Thumri Bhim Plasi.

5-50 p.m. Zohra of Lahore. "Dosti ka Ho Zamane Men Bharosa Kis Par Tu Mujhe Chhor Chala Hai Dil-i-Shaida Kis par." (Dagh.)

6-0 p.m. I. B. S. Orchestra. Soz-i-Furqat.

6-10 p.m. Chand Khan of Delhi. Khyal Marva.

6-20 p.m. Farhad Hoshiarpuri. Clarionet—Aiman.

6-25 p.m. Zohra of Lahore. "Atash-i-Shauq ko kab Dil se Juda Rakhha Hai Is Lagi ko to Kaleje se Laga Rahha Hai." (Dagh). "Jahan Lag Gayi Kargar Ho Gayi Meri Ah Teri Nazar Ho Gayi." (Dagh).

6-45 p.m. Chand Khan of Delhi. "Sawan ki Sanj." Khyal Sham Kalliyan.

6-55 p.m. Bhai Ghulam Mohd. Dilruba—Chhaya.

7-0 p.m. Ghulam Najaf Khan of Ajmere. Quawwali.

7-20 p.m. A. H. Majaz.—Gaon Walon Se do do baten.

7-30 p.m. I. B. S. Orchestra. "Luddi"—A Punjabi Rural Nauch.

7-35 p.m. Zohra of Lahore.

7-55 p.m. Karrar Husain. Jaltarang—Behag.

8-0 p.m. The Hon'ble Mr. P. N. Sapru.—"Hindustani Culture."

8-15 p.m. Malang Khan of Hoshiarpur. Sur Bahar—Malkaus.

8-25 p.m. Zohra of Lahore. Punjabi Geet.

8-35 p.m. Chand Khan of Delhi. "Kaun Gali Gayo Sham."—Thumri Khammaj.

8-45 p.m. Ghulam Najaf Khan of Ajmere. Ghazals.

9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.

9-30 p.m. News in English.

9-45 p.m. The Way of the World. Dr. P. P. Pillai.

10-0 p.m. A Studio Concert.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

12-36 p.m. SB A Studio Recorded Programme.

1-6 p.m. SB. The "Aloha Boys"—in Hawaiian Airs—Vocal and Instrumental. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).

1-36 p.m. Talk on Vaishnava Literature by Pt. Harekrishna Sahityaratna—Poetic Genius of Vidyapati.

2-6 p.m. Musical Selections—(Recorded).

2-36 p.m. Talk by Bishnu Sarma—"Our Duty towards Society."

5-35 p.m. Light Bengali Song. Prabodh Chandra Banerji.

5-46 p.m. Village Welfare Broadcast by Nripen Chaterjee—"Holy Spots of Bengal and Their Annals."

6-06 p.m. A Musical Entertainment by the Members of Sangit Sangha, under the direction of Dr. A. K. Chowdhuty.

7-51 p.m. SB News Bulletin in English.

8-6 p.m. A Special Programme by the Members of the New Theatres Ltd., to be relayed from the Tollygunge Studios under the direction of Mr. R. C. Boral.

8-51 p.m. SB. Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali).

9-6 p.m. SB. Orchestral Selections (Recorded).

9-16 p.m. SB. "A Fire Affair"—A Humorous Sketch by L. Du Garde Peach.

9-26 p.m. SB. Con Aston—Light Songs at the Piano.

9-36 p.m. SB. "Broadcasting"—A Humorous Sketch by Harry Grattan.

9-51 p.m. SB. Con Aston—More Songs at the Piano.

10-6 p.m. SB. Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English)

10-45 p.m. SB. Dance Music (Recorded).

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

At the resumed hearing of the inquest on the body of Palocbai, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by shock following multiple injuries, sustained as a result of a fall.

Palocbai Mangal was residing at the Sweepers' chawl, Tarawadi, Mazgaon.

A neighbour giving evidence said that on Monday last at about 9-30 p.m., she heard the noise of something falling near the water tap.

Going out she saw the deceased lying by the parapet wall of the water tap. The deceased told her that her arm was broken but did not tell her how she fell down. She then became unconscious soon after.

She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she expired at 2-20 a.m. on the 14th April.

The Coroner's jury held that the woman must have fallen from a considerable height but no evidence was available to show whether the fall was due to a suicidal attempt or was accidental or was caused in any other way.

Details Of Raid On Rooms Of Alleged Communists Told In Court

Intimate details relating to the arrest of Teja Singh and Iqbal Singh on the night of January 10 last by the Punjab Police, formed the subject matter of considerable cross-examination by the defence Counsel when Khan Saheb Mirza Attaullah Khan, Deputy Superintendent, C.I.D., Punjab Police gave evidence to-day before Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate at the resumed hearing of the case filed against three alleged Communists.

The accused in the case are (1) Iqbal Singh Hundal, (2) Somnath Lahiri and (3) Churta Singh.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar with Mr. Thanawalla appeared for the prosecution, Mr. H. R. Pardiwalla with Mr. N. T. Shroff and Mr. V. H. Joshi defended the accused.

Khan Saheb Attaullah in the course of his cross-examination stated that he was deputed by his Superintendent to arrest Teja Singh and Iqbal who were reported to be in Bombay as they were wanted to answer certain charges preferred against them at Lahore.

He came to Bombay without any warrants for the arrest of the accused. He made his own inquiries and for that purpose engaged some informants. A Head Constable of the Punjab Police preceded him to Bombay and met him at the Bombay Central Station accidentally.

Saw Petigara

Certain information relating to the locality in which the men wanted by him was communicated to him by his informants. Witness then saw Khan Bahadur Petigara, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Special Branch and gave him full details of his mission to Bombay. Inspector Kothare was deputed to assist him.

Witness was then closely cross-examined as to how his informants located the houses of Teja Singh and Iqbal Singh. He stated that acting on the information communicated to him he verified the addresses of the accused and then later took a Sub-Inspector of Police to show him the houses so that it may be identified later.

The raid was planned to be carried out at 2 a.m. and accordingly witness accompanied by the City Police carried out the raids, first at Matunga and then at Sankli Street.

He denied that any watch was kept or maintained over the houses occupied by Teja Singh and Iqbal Singh. He did not even verify whether the rooms were in occupation by the accused, as he was quite certain of the fact that the two men were residing in Bombay.

Witness could not recollect whether he had communicated the names of the persons, wanted by him to Inspector Kothare. In fact, he maintained, the City Police, except Khan Bahadur Pettigara did not know the full details of his mission. He would not say that the omission to give details to Inspector Kothare was rather curious. Inspector Kothare was deputed by Khan Bahadur Pettigara to assist witness.

He then gave details of the raid on the house of Teja Singh at Matunga. The proceedings instituted against Teja Singh at Lahore were subsequently withdrawn by Government.

Hirji Gopal, was put up before the Mazagaon Magistrate to-day, on a charge of assaulting a public servant, under section 353 I. P. C.

It appears that a postman attached to the Grant Road Post Office, went to Nawab Chawl, Lamington Road, yesterday morning to deliver letters, when a dispute arose between him and the accused.

The accused, is then alleged to have caught hold of the postman's uniform at the throat and also to have torn three letters.

He was arrested on Tuesday and was released on bail.

Pundalik Punaji aged about 30 years was knocked down by a motor car, No. Udaipur Mewar 82, driven by one Ahmed Khan Mahomed Khan, on the Victoria Gardens Road at about 4-30 p.m. yesterday. He was picked up unconscious and was being removed to the J.J. Hospital, but on the way he died.

The inquest is fixed for to-day.

The Driver Ahmed Khan Mahomed Khan was put up before the Mazagaon Magistrate who ordered him to be released on bail of Rs. 300 with a surety for Rs. 200 the amount to be deposited in court, else the accused to be remanded to police custody till Wednesday next.

SAROJINI'S TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page 12)

ferable vote was good as system, it has either not been understood or been wrongly applied. With one or two exceptions all provincial committees had asked for election. If Socialists understood to educate the people about its proper use, it could be reintroduced.

Mr. Bhattacharya was opposed to the amendment in principle. He warned, if proportional representation is abolished, splits and bitterness will be caused through the failure of minorities.

Mr. Meheraly said there is no constitution free from curruption in its working. If the Provincial Congress Committee members did not know how to work the system of Single Transferable vote, then they forefeited the claim to represent the nation. Dr. Pattabhi maintained its retention would lead to curruption. Therefore he maintained it should be abolished.

Before the House divided, a delegate asked Pt. Jawaharlal for his view. He replied, these had been expressed three days ago in the Subjects Committee.

The House divided by show of hands, president declaring that those in favour of retention of Proportional Representation were 190 and those against 160. A division was challenged and tellers were appointed. Mr. Kamaladevi's amendment seeking retention of proportional representation was carried by a majority of 20 the voting being 227 for retention and 207 against. Thus the Socialists recorded their first victory in the session and the Fresidents view in favour of retention was upheld.

CLOSING SCENES

(Congress Camp).

LUCKNOW, April 15

In bringing the proceedings of the 49th session of the Congress to close at 1-15 a.m. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru made a short but characteristic speech.

He said: "It is customary on such occasions when all business is over for some one to indulge in a funeral oration. So Mrs Sarojini Naidu has come here uninvited to deliver that oration about the Congress and about the President of that Congress who has seat on the high pedestal for these three days and is now going back into oblivion."

Mrs. Naidu then mounted the rostrum and delivered one of the most inspiring orations.

BIRTH OF NEW VISION

Mrs. Naidu paying warm tribute to the President said:—

"In this city of old traditions—this city of all forgotten kings, this city that is now really a shrine of musafirs' and poets, we have witnessed the birth of a new vision—coming of a new dream. I am here on your behalf to bear testimony to the marvellous miracles that have happened for us and for India, that out of the past has come the future not by revolution but by proper descent and evolution. The President and our President Jawaharlal says that he is going back into oblivion. He may be hidden in such regions of glory that his personality may be hidden by the glamour which will illuminate our path of freedom.

"I offer our thanks from the depths of our hearts. A few years ago in this city I saw the passing of a great man. He identified himself with the life of this province as later he became the symbol of Indians' struggle for freedom. And that great man with his last breath spoke of the freedom of India and his last charge to India was that they should never go back upon their pledged word. To-day his spirit must rejoice that his son is carrying out the mandate laid down by him."—United Press Special.

ALLEGED MURDER OF WATCHMAN

Before Mr. Justice Kania and a special jury at the High Court Sessions, Fazalgul Mahomedsha and Alladadkhan Sardarsha were put up on the charge of committing the murder of Akhtarshah, a Pathan, on November 28 last.

Mr. J. N. Varma appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Suleman A. Hattea for the defence.

The deceased Ahhtarshah and his brother Maulishah who were watchmen on the Khetwadi Back Road had borrowed about Rs. 1,000 from one Abdul Khaliq, but later turning insolvents, could not repay the amount. There were harassments from Abdul Khaliq and the two brothers had filed complaints against him. Abdul Khaliq wanted the two brothers to give up their watchmanship in the locality, but the latter would not agree to it. Abdul Khaliq, therefore, employed the two accused to keep watch over one of the shops as their rivals.

On the night of November 28, Maulishah went to a bidi shop in Khetwadi to get some change. Accused No. 2 asked him not to stand there, and there was a quarrel. The deceased came and intervened to separate them. Meanwhile accused No. 2 also came on the spot.

Subsequently when Maulishah was going away he was attacked. It was alleged, by accused No. 2. The deceased who tried to intervene was then given a blow by accused No. 1, after which he was belabourd by both the accused with sticks till he was dead. The accused absconded but were arrested soon after near the Parekh Hospital.

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NOW IN A NEW
10% LARGER TUBE

You now get
MORE TOOTH PASTE
FOR LESS MONEY
same high quality

For years people have willingly bought Pepsodent . . . rather than save a few pennies and endanger teeth with harsh, "bargain" dentifrices. They have always preferred Pepsodent for two reasons. First, because it is a "special film-removing tooth paste." It effectively removes from teeth the sticky, gummy coating that forms on them . . . dulls and discolors them . . . glues tooth-decay germs to them. Second, because Pepsodent removes this film safely—without danger of injury to tooth enamel.

Today Pepsodent offers you more for your money than ever before. For it now comes to you in a new, 10% larger tube. You get more tooth paste for less money. The formula is unchanged In every way Pepsodent is still the same high-quality product it has always been.

So take advantage of this extra saving. Get one of the new larger tubes of Pepsodent Tooth Paste today.

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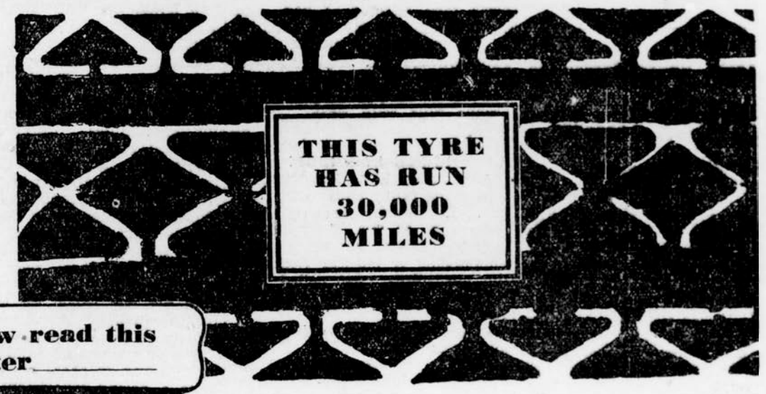

Now read this letter

T. KHAIMCHAND TEJOOMAL,
390, DALHOUSIE STREET,
RANGOON.

DEAR SIR,

We write this letter to inform you that we have been using your Goodyear Tyres No. G-3 since a considerable long time.

These tyre have given us quite good satisfaction. Our car has run about 30,000 miles on these tyres. We wish your company an eternal success.

(Signed) T. K. TEJOOMAL.

"Our Car has run 30,000 miles on these tyres"

If you look at this tyre print, you will see that the tread is still sharp and clear and that the tyre is good for many more miles. You will realise that a tyre doing 30,000 miles without trouble and without showing any signs of wear is a tyre out of the ordinary. You will realise that a tyre costing no more than other tyres, which gives this increased mileage, is an economical proposition. And, when next you are considering tyres for your car, you will say—"G-3 is the only tyre for me."

For more Safety mileage-fit GOODYEAR

THE EXCELSIOR
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A NEW, ALLURING
KATHARINE HEPBURN
and
THE NEW ROMANTIC IDOL OF THE SCREEN
CHARLES BOYER
in
"BREAK OF HEARTS"
A STORY PULSING WITH HUMAN INTEREST
An R-K-O Radio Picture.

THE WONDER SHOW OF THE FAR EAST!...
CHIANG WEI NON-STOP REVUE
Embracing Every Conceivable form of Popular State Entertainment SINGING.... DANCING..... MUSIC.... MAGIC.... ILLUSION.... ACROBATIC. All Chinese Troupe of Artists of Challenging Supremacy!
Never before has India seen such Grand Stage Fare!
ORIGINAL .. NOVEL?.. UNIQUE ....AMAZING.
Sensationally Thrilling from Start to Finish.
NEXT SATURDAY AT
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THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Theatre
DAILY 2 PERFORMANCES
AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
LAST 2 NIGHTS!
FAREWELL NIGHTS!
DEVI DJA
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ROYAL BALINESE DANCERS
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Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Ride through the tunnel of love with Eddie!

Also the
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—the complete race from start to finish!

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 10, 1992
Muslim: Moharrum 23, 1354
Parsi: Avan 13, 1305
Sunrise: 6h. 20m.
Sunset: 6h. 56m.
Hightide: 6-33; 19-30
Lowtide: 1-19; 22-42

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Friday, April 17.

The Viceroy-designate and Lady Linlithgow arrive at the Gateway of India.

S. S. 'Strathmore' with English Mails of the 2nd inst. due at 8 a.m.

Results of B. T. Examination, First and second year examinations in Science, Agriculture and B. ag. Examinations, University Building, 2 p. m.

Saturday, April 18.

The Viceroy and Lady Willingdon depart, Gateway of India, 1-30 p.m.

Public Holiday.

S. S. 'Strathmore' with English mails sails at 12-45 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CENTRAL—"Rose Marie" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Break of Hearts." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo." Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Khyber-Pass" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Deccan Queen." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharma-Ki-Devi". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Dharmatma". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAXMI—"Savitri" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Gulam-Daku". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon." Dail at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Mary Burns Fugitive". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"East of Java". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Strike Me Pink". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Snehlata". Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"The Petrified Forest". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

That religious drama in Marathi I told you about was staged on Sunday by the Sodalists of Parle before a large gathering.

The performance was a great success and the actors acquitted themselves very creditably.

Mr. Leo Rodrigues, Administrator-General to the Government of Bombay, presided.

FETE LUCKY NUMBER PROGRAMMES

Dear Suburban, writes a correspondence from Bombay: "I am a holder of a programme of the Bandra Fancy Fete which states that lucky numbers would be drawn on of the 13th at 7-15 p.m. but nothing seems to be known as yet. I ask what's the real cause of this. Could they not announce the results through the Press?"

I am given to understand that due to the delay of the collection of the unsold programmes, the drawing could not be held on the fixed date and is to be held later. So there is no need to worry and I will be shortly able to announce to place and the date of the opening of this lucky number programme scheme.

PLAZA
To-night 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
EAST OF JAVA
A Universal Thrilling drama
NEXT SATURDAY
Fastest moving and most exciting drama
G-MEN
W.th James Cagney

HARRY BAUR
(Of "Les Miserables" fame)
IN THE SUPREME ROMANTIC DRAMA—
MOSCOW NIGHTS
Nights of GAIETY!
Nights of LOVE!
Nights of TRAGEDY!
Next Saturday at
THE REGAL

SUNDAY 19TH APRIL
at 10-30 a. m.
TAMIL SUPER SOCIAL PICTURE
SHRI SHUNMUGANANDA TALKIE CO., TIRUPUR
Presents
MISS M. S. VIJAYAL
The NIGHTINGALE of S. India.
In the SUPER SOCIAL Picture
MENAKA
WITH A GALAXY OF STARS
T. K. BAGAWATHI
T. K. SHUNMUGAM
Miss K. RUKMANI
Miss T. RAJAMANI
Miss T. VIMALA.
KRISHNAN & SWAMINATHAN
COMEDIANS
At Your FAVOURITE Theatre—
PLAZA

GAUDIYA MATH BHAGAVAT CLASS.

His Holiness Tridandi Swami Bhakti Vilas Gavastinemi Maharaj, of the Bombay Gaudiya Math, will explain Srimat Bhagavatam in the Math premises (Proctor Road, Chotani Building) at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

ST. MARTIN'S CLUB BANDRA

The Whist Drive which was announced to take place on Sunday the 19th instant is postponed to Sunday the 3rd May, at 6-30 p.m.

CORPORATION SPECIAL MEETING

A corporation special meeting, according to the Bombay Govt. Gazette will be held on Thursday the 23rd April at 4 p.m. (B.T.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Pearl Calendar Manufacturing Company (161/1 Harrison Road, Calcutta) has sent us a copy of National Calendar specially prepared by it and also copies of tri-colour pictures of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mrs. Kamala Nehru.

PLAGUE RESTRICTIONS WITHDRAWN.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

A telegram received by the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India says that the Quarantine Board of Egypt has withdrawn the plague restrictions recently imposed on passengers arriving from Karachi by sea and by air.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S.S. "Pres. Harrison" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-0 p.m. on Friday the 17th instant.

Parcels for Germany direct per S.S. Wolsburg will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6 p.m. on Friday the 17th instant.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S.S. "Indrapoera" Via Madura Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 18th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

"Dollar Steamship Lines S.S. President. Harrison. Voy-39 will arrive here on the 16th instant at 1-30 p.m. and will land passengers at No. 11 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Friday the 17th instant at 5-30 p.m. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa Marseilles, New York and Boston."

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shunko Maru" left Singapore on April 10 and is due to arrive in Bombay on April 24 via Penang and Colombo.

Clan Line Steamer Clan Macircar arrived in London on the 10th evening.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Pacific Maru" left Colombo on April 13 and is due to arrive in Bombay on April 17.

STATE PROCESSION AND VEHICULAR TRAFFIC

Public attention is drawn to the Notice issued by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, regarding restrictions on vehicular traffic on Friday and Saturday on the occasion of the arrival of the new Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, and the departure of Lord Willingdon. **The Notice is printed on page 2.**

Taxi-Drivers' "Just Demand"

City Fathers Support Four-Anna Tariff

INVITE POLICE CHIEF TO SPECIAL MEETING FOR DISCUSSION OF QUESTION

The Bombay City through its representatives expressed in no uncertain terms the public opinion in regard to the dispute between the Commissioner of Police and the Taxi Drivers' Union at the informal meeting held on Wednesday in the Municipal Corporation Hall.

The meeting upheld the demand of the Taxi Drivers' Union to reduce the tariff to four annas a mile and not six annas as desired by the Commissioner of Police.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Mayor, presided and pointed out at the outset the importance of the question Fifteen days had already passed he said, since the taxi-drivers had suspended their business owing to the difference of opinion between their Union and Commissioner of Police. The transport service had been paralysed in the city and the public had been greatly inconvenienced.

It was rather strange that the taxi-drivers were not allowed to ply their trade because they wanted to do it cheaper. So far the taxi-drivers had acted constitutionally, peacefully and in a legitimate manner and he hoped settlement would be arrived at soon in the interest of the taxi-drivers as well as the public.

"JUST DEMAND"

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy then moved that this meeting of the Municipal Corporation is of opinion that from the facts and figures available, the demand of the Taxi Drivers' Union is just and proper. That the Mayor be requested to forward a copy of the resolution to the Commissioner of Police and to the Secretary to the Government, Home Department.

WHAT KELLY DID.

Mr. Chinoy compared the present situation with that in 1924 in the regime of Sir Patrick Kelly as Commissioner of Police. At that time, he said, there were two classes of taxi cars in the city, viz. First class and second class. The first class plied at 12 annas a mile and the second class eight annas a mile. The first class did not get business and could not stand before second class taxis owing to economic competition and therefore the taxi-drivers approached the Commissioner of Police to allow them to have one class only. The Commissioner agreed to do so provided they plied for hire only one make of taxi cars in the city although there were eight or ten other makes plying for hire which were as good as the one suggested by the Commissioner.

A meeting of the Commissioner of Police and the taxi-drivers and owners was then held and the Commissioner agreed to change all the cars into one class and gave them three months to pass out their taxis. The Taxi Drivers' Union in the present case had given certain figures to the Commissioner of Police in support of the demand for reducing the tariff to four annas a mile which he (speaker) thought perfectly correct. Even the motor manufacturing companies had supported the correctness of the figures among whom were also General Motors, Studebaker, and Morris Motor Cars Manufacturing Co. The majority of the taxi-drivers were owners and they knew how to work economically. Comparing the accidents in the city very few accidents had occurred by taxis as compared with private cars. This showed how cautious the taxi-drivers were. Even in the figures submitted to the Commissioner of Police he thought, some reductions could be made. For instance, four drivers could take two garages instead of four and put two cars in the garage while two are on the roads plying for hire. Then 15 to 20 cars could be insured together on special concession. The only point the Commissioner of Police could object to is the basis of the earning. The drivers who were the best judges of their own trade stated that they could run 10,000 miles in a year. No one has a right to dispute or challenge that statement. If the rate was low, the traffic would automatically increase. Then the Taxi Drivers' Union had put down Rs. 615 per year for the taxi driven by a driver as profit and Rs. 1,365 driven by the owner as profit on a capital lay out of Rs. 3,000. He hoped the Commissioner of Police would adopt the same attitude as Sir Patrick Kelly did in 1924 and give a chance to the taxi-drivers to earn their livelihood.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram seconded the proposition and said they were not concerned with the figures put down by the Taxi Drivers' Union or by the Commissioner of Police but with the public demand which was for four annas.

Mr. M. I. Rowji supported the proposition.

PUZZLE FOR SABAWALA.

Mr. A. P. Sabawala struck a note of warning before they dabbled in a party strife. Besides the taxi-drivers there were other two parties whose interest also they had to see viz., victoria drivers and the bus service. There were at least 3,000 victorias in the city which supported 10,000 people. Then before the bus service was introduced, people were very much inconvenienced by the slow tram service. By the introduction of the bus service long distance was covered in the shortest possible time from one anna to six annas. Besides, if the taxi drivers could make as far as 40 per cent profit he failed to see why they wanted to reduce the fare.

Mr. M. M. Serang said if the victoria drivers were hard hit by the reduction of taxi fares to four annas, they could reduce theirs also to two annas a mile. He thought that Mr. Sabawala was guided in favour of the bus company as a shareholder.

Mr. Sabawala. I am not a shareholder.

Mr. Mahomed Suleman Mitha said it was ridiculous that the taxi drivers wanted four annas a mile and they were given six annas. If the taxi-drivers and the public wanted four annas a mile, he asked in whose interest the Commissioner fixed six annas a mile?

Dr. M. C. Javle said if the taxi-drivers wanted four annas a mile they should be given a chance. It was after all a matter of profit and loss which the drivers understood best.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji and Mr. R. F. Munshi also supported the proposition.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan moved a rider to be added to call off the strike pending the negotiations with the Commissioner but withdrew it later on.

Dr. A. J. Collaco said, never in the history of the world or in the history of the creation an incident occurred when the trader wanted to sell cheap and the State said "No, you won't do that." The taxi-drivers may well say to the Commissioner of Police "Save us from such friends."

Mr. Soonderdas Morarji from his personal experience in Europe characterised the Bombay taxis as the best in the world and said if the bus service was afraid of competition with the taxis, it was not fit to survive.

OFFER TO COMMISSIONER

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas also supported the proposition and hoped the Commissioner of Police would attend the special meeting called for the discussion of this question and enlighten them with his view-point.

At this stage closure was moved and the proposition was carried, Mr. Sabawala only dissenting.

Police Chief Sticks To 6-Annas

BOMBAY Wednesday.

The eagerly awaited reply of the Commissioner of Police to the Taxi-drivers and Owners was delivered at about 1-15 p.m.

The "Chronicle" learns that the reply was of a negative character. The Police Chief still refuses to agree to a 4-annas tariff.

The suggestion for a 4-annas tariff with only 2-anna half mile divisions was considered as a compromise but was finally dropped.

The Commissioner continues to take his stand on the contention that the Union figures supporting the 4-annas rate as economic are not correct.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Indo-Jap Trade Pact

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, have at present under consideration the question of renewal of the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement, which is due to expire by March, 1937. "The Committee received a letter from the Government of Bombay," according to the current issue of the "Journal of the Indian Merchants' Chamber," "giving cover to a letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce, intimating that the present Indo-Japanese Agreement was due to expire in March, 1937. The views of the Comittee were invited on the question of the desirability of renewing the Convention and Protocol either as they stood or in a modified form or of negotiating an entirely new agreement in the light of experience gained of the existing Agreement.

"The question is under consideration of the Committee, but they have in the meantime, requested the Government of India, through the Government of Bombay, to appoint a Committee with a non-official Indian majority to collect the necessary detailed statistical data as regards the total export and import trade between India and Japan, in the absence of which it would not be possible either for Government or the commercial community to correctly appreciate the effects of the actual working of the present agreement."

It is likely that the Committee may express their views at a meeting to be held next week.

The I. M. C. Journal

The commercial community will be interested to note that the "Journal of the Indian Merchants' Chamber," Bombay, will be hereafter converted into a monthly from a quarterly. The "Journal" was started as early as 1908 as a Gujarati monthly, almost synchronising with the starting of the Merchants' Chamber. The monthly was continued upto 1923, when it was converted into a quarterly, and as a quarterly it was issued till January last. The reason why the monthly was changed into a quarterly was, that, in the circumstances then prevailing, it was not found financially successful. The Committee of the Chamber have now found that a monthly journal is essential for conveying different items of news and circulars to the members. The "Journal" will also contain Notes and News, excerpts from proceedings of Chambers of Commerce not only of India but also of other countries and interpellations in the different legislatures with regard to Trade, Commerce and Industry, articles of special importance. It is a welcome move on the part of the Committee of the Chamber, since such a journal will be of great importance to the Indian business community. No one can underestimate the privileged responsible position the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay, occupies, in the commercial field in India, though the Hammond Committee, in their superficial enquiries, failed to recognise its importance, inspite of the fact that they were repeatedly told by several witnesses that it was a national institution, almost encyclopaedic in the matter of expert commercial information and influence. Such a body has acted rightly in deciding to issue the "Journal" every month. There is no doubt that as days go by and Indian commerce comes to its own, the need for converting the journal into a fortnightly will be felt.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Major R. L. W. Harrick, Captain T. G. Atherton, Captain R. S. Wright, Mr. I. A. David and Mr. R. B. Kennard lunched at Government House on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay received H. H. The Maharaja of Ratlan and the Thakore of Sanand at Government House on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Brabourne opened the New Civil Hospital Building at Thana on Wednesday.

HINDU DEEN DAYA SANGH

A Special General meeting of the H. D. D. Sangh will be held in the hall of the Bharateeya Tarun Sangh, Bawla Bldg. Kalachowki Rd. Chinchpokli on Sunday (19th inst.) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) when the following business will be transacted:—(1) Election of three trustees for the H. D. D. Sangh, (2) Any other business with the permission of the Chair.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1936

A NEW CHAPTER

Press reports in India and abroad on the Lucknow session of the Congress must necessarily vary among themselves, but in one view they are almost unanimous. It is that the session opens a new chapter in the history of the Congress. That means also that it opens a new chapter in the history of the country, for the Congress reflects and influences the political life of India more fully than any other political body in the country. The Lucknow session has taken many a stride in the direction in which the Congress turned and advanced with a bound sixteen years ago under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi. And what is more remarkable is that the pace of future progress promises to be enormously quicker. Unimaginative persons are incapable of realising what the Congress is destined to be in the next few years. The change can be best described in Pandit Jawaharlal's own words. Since 1920 the Congress has been a body of workers for those who are called the masses. It now bids fair to be in the near future both *for* the masses and *of* the masses. So far the Congress has kept to the direction it took sixteen years ago. But forces are at work to give it a new direction altogether. Whether they will succeed soon, and how far, in that case, the Congress will go in the new direction will largely depend upon Government's political attitude towards the country.

Influence Of Socialists

The most striking feature of the Lucknow session is the growing influence of the Socialist Party under the guidance of its President who is one of the finest products of Socialism and who glories in being known as a Socialist out and out. The influence of the Party and its great supporter is evident in many a resolution passed at Lucknow. It is seen particularly in the changes already made in the Congress Constitution and in the appointment of a Committee to consider more radical changes calculated to bring "the masses" in closer contact with the Congress; in the decision to start organized propaganda abroad, so as to link India, to use the President's own words, with the progressive forces of the world; in the decision that India shall not allow herself to be dragged into Imperialist wars, and, finally, in the appointment of a Committee to formulate at a very early date the details of an economic programme for the betterment of the Indian peasantry on lines already outlined. The success of the Socialist amendment at the plenary session to retain the system of proportional representation that had been proposed by the Subjects Committee to be abolished is a decisive proof of the fact that the Socialist Party is a force to be reckoned with by the orthodox nationalist leaders and, let us add, by the Government. Even from a distance the "Manchester Guardian" notes that the Socialist "group is active, growing and has a powerful sympathiser in Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru." It adds, however, that "whether the Socialists will finally convert the Congress to the complete adoption of wrecking tactics remains unpredictable." We repeat that the answer to the question depends largely on Government.

No Split

While the growing influence of the Socialists on the Congress is undeniable, it is easy to misinterpret its extent or its effect. Some enemies of the Congress who make the wish father to the thought, look forward to an early split in the Congress ranks as a result of the Socialists' influence. Some others are positive that the split has already occurred. But these hopes and predictions are bound to be falsified. There will no more be a split now than there was when the new ideas of non-co-operation of Gandhiji or the Swarajism of C. R. Das or the creed of complete independence came into the Congress. On all these occasions sharp controversies soon enough ended in a settlement. It will be so this time, too. Pandit Jawaharlal himself has said that his attempt to reconcile Socialism and Nationalism, the present realities and his ideals for the future is bound to be arduous and to take time for its fulfilment and that, therefore, he would not make the attempt harder still by causing, directly or indirectly, a split in the Congress camp. The decisive defeat of several important Socialist motions in the Subjects Committee and in the open session must have made him more determined than ever before not to press things too far or too soon. He knows that he cannot go far without the active co-operation of Congress veterans. And Congress veterans like Rajen Babu and Sardar Vallabhbhai cannot find joy in Congress work without their Jawaharlal by their side. They have all settled several questions cordially and they will settle others soon enough. That is a certainty when the great peacemaker whom they all love to call Bapuji is ever with them—though not on the Congress rostrum—to love them, to chide them, but finally to settle their differences. Many a remarkable conversion is possible in the Congress atmosphere wherein Pandit Malaviya can be persuaded to oppose acceptance of office. In these circumstances to predict a split in the Congress is rather premature.

Appropriate Swan Song

The dominating fact about Lord Willingdon's speech at the banquet given by 37 Princes is his urgent plea to their Highnesses to join the All-India Federation in their own interests. It reads, indeed, like a desperate attempt to rescue the so-called Constitution. And it undoubtedly is. For, true and faithful servant of the British Empire as his Excellency is, he knows that "Imperial" interests can only be saved through this new Constitution. That is why he openly played upon the instincts of self-preservation of autocratic Princes without saying even so much as a word about the rights of States subjects and the fundamental duty of their Highnesses. Lord Willingdon is said to have been a Liberal once. And yet he out-did feudalists of seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in defending the Princely Order and, by implication, invited them to ignore the most obvious and inescapable political principle of modern time—the sovereignty of the people. He could not, of course, do otherwise. And he could not have chosen a more appropriate swan song for himself.

Congress And States People

The Congress resolution on the States will not fully satisfy the States' people and will cause considerable dissatisfaction among them. Its object is to prevent complications likely to injure the interests of the people of Indian States. The resolution claims for them the same rights and liberties as those in British India but points out that the struggle for liberty within the States "has, in the very nature of things, to be carried on by the people of the States themselves". There is nothing intrinsically wrong in the Congress actively helping the struggle for freedom in any one State or group of States, nor is it always difficult for Congress to do so, though we recognize that the Congress may, on occasions, find it inexpedient to raise hopes of help which cannot be realised in the present state of things and thus to encourage certain forms of agitation in the States which may recoil more disastrously on the States' people than on their fellow-countrymen in British India. Though the resolution does not meet the legitimate demands of the people of Indian States, we trust it will stimulate a spirit of self-reliance among them, the first requisite for any sustained struggle.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(BY OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT).

An interested and emotional spectator in the House of Lords for Lord Cecil's motion on Italian air bombing was Dr. Martin, the Ethiopian Minister in London, on Monday, March 30. He took a small party into the Diplomatic Gallery, and they sat doggedly through a two-hours' debate on the Agricultural Insurance Bill before Lord Cecil came on.

Dr. Martin was affected by the debate, and his handkerchief was frequently applied to his face—and eyes. But he cheered up when Lord Marley read an extract from an article on the respective merits of Abyssinians and Italians, and smiled when he read "The Abyssinians are brave fighters—which is more than the Italians are. . . ."

* * * *

Abyssinian representatives have not played a very prominent part in the recent diplomatic exchanges in London. For some days they sat in their Aldwych hotel waiting to be summoned to take part in the deliberations of the Powers. Finally Prof. Jeze performed the feat of gate-crashing the Council to which everyone is referring in London now.

Dr. Martin attempted to follow this up by gaining admission to the last meeting of the Committee of Thirteen. After being shepherded out of the Press room, which he had mistaken for the meeting, he was conducted upstairs. Having no 'locus standi' he was not admitted, and after twenty minutes left the Palace (of St. James's).

* * * *

When Mr. Randolph Churchill was summoned at Liverpool on Monday, March 30 for arrears of rates as the occupier of an office in India Buildings the magistrate commented:

"Who is this Randolph Churchill? Is he the young man in a hurry who visited Liverpool some time ago? How much is he owing?"

The collector replied: "£20 12s."

The magistrate: "And he wanted to show us how to run the city and wanted to be a city councillor. A nice example he shows."

An order for payment forthwith was made.

* * * *

Hitler's boast in his recent speech at Essen that he is the only statesman who does not possess even a bank account would be difficult to substantiate.

Stalin, the Russian dictator, for instance, has no bank account. Like Hitler, he is given all he needs for somewhat austere mode of life, but is technically penniless. Neither ever visits shop, but has clothes and other requirements privately delivered. They both have a country house, unpretentious but comfortable, and a car. Hitler's private household consists of five persons, Stalin's is even smaller, but they are, like all dictators, heavy on private bodyguards, exceeding even those of gangsters and film stars.

Il Duce has a bank account, but it is not large. He receives a salary for one of his Cabinet posts, but not for the others. Like Hitler, he depends mainly for his private purse on his journalism, and foreign royalties. Though he has never written a best-seller comparable to "Mein Kampf," which has established a world record, he writes articles which are syndicated abroad, and his play about Napoleon has been produced, though not with much success, in London and Paris.

* * * *

From a review in the "Spectator" (London) of a recent biography of the German dictator:—

"He is essentially uncivilised. The son of a petty anti-Semite civil servant of poor stock, a failure as an art student, an unskilled labourer in Vienna, a corporal in the War, an agent of the Reichswehr a political adventurer, he has experienced nothing which could teach him what civilisation is.

"What he knows of it he has learned from books, from Wagner and from such authorities as Goebbels, Rosenberg and Hanfstaengl. His knowledge is second-hand and fits him like a cheap suit. It remains outside him, and when he speaks of civilisation it is with the mingled cunning and ignorance of the ambitious grocer who talks of charity but practises putting sand in the sugar for his poorer customers. Therefore the values of civilised men are unreal to him; what is real are the instincts of brutality and barbarism, whose effects can be seen, touched smelt and easily understood.

* * * *

A bitter sex war will be fought soon at Swansea. Occasion will be the National Conference of La-

(Continued on Page 7.)

OUR MOSCOW LETTER

Afghan Foreign Minister's Visit To Russia

By A. AZIZ AZAD

MOSCOW, March 18.

Moscow has offered an extremely cordial welcome to M. Faiz Mohammed Khan, the Afghanistan Foreign Minister, who arrived here after an extensive tour of the European countries. He will probably stay here for about two weeks.

The Soviet Government has tried its best to emphasize its sincere friendship with M. Faiz Mohammed, both as a well-tested friend of the Soviet Union, and as a representative of independent Afghanistan, the friendly neighbour of the USSR. The Soviet Press has published editorials reviewing the history of the development of Soviet-Afghanistan relations and the prominent part taken in them by M. Faiz Mohammed, who has occupied the high office of foreign minister continuously for the past seven years. The biography of the Minister is also published in many of the newspapers.

Russia And Afghanistan

Soviet Russia, it is pointed out by the Soviet Press, was the first to recognize the independence of Afghanistan, it was the first voluntarily to refuse the special privileges enjoyed by Tsarism in Afghanistan and rejected for ever the imperialist policy of the Tsarist Government. Soviet Russia concluded a treaty of friendship and amity with Afghanistan in 1921, with M. Faiz Mohammed participating on the Afghan side.

According to this treaty, the fifteenth anniversary of which by chance coincides with the arrival of the Minister in Moscow, both parties are obliged not to enter into any agreements with other Powers that are likely to injure the interests of either party. This treaty, it must be remarked, was the beginning of the participation of Afghanistan in international affairs as a sovereign State.

Policy Of Friendliness

Apparently based on the principle of maintaining friendly relations with all its neighbours, during the course of the past decade Afghanistan has concluded a number of pacts and treaties with the Soviet Union as well as with other countries. It concluded the Pagman Pact in 1926 and the Kabul Pact in 1931 with the USSR, which deal with neutrality and non-aggression, and in 1933 Afghanistan put her signature to the London Convention, the initiator of which was the USSR, which defines the aggressor, and has repeatedly accorded useful assistance to the various proposals made by Mr. Litvinoff from time to time in the cause of maintaining universal peace.

The Soviet Press describes M. Faiz Mohammed as "a most prominent and progressive statesman of Afghanistan," and there can be no doubt of the fact of his being one of the most brilliant diplomats, possessing all the best qualities in himself that are necessary for a man in his office.

Receptions In His Honour

I met His Excellency at the reception of the Foreign Office, and a second time at the reception in the Persian Embassy, and had a short opportunity to talk to him, between the diplomatic tete-a-tete. As soon as I was introduced to him he began to talk to me just as to an old acquaintance. After remarking that he knew me by my writing, in a purely oriental way he took my hand into both of his and began to talk to me in fluent Urdu, instead of Persian with which we had started our conversation. During our brief talk together he left me with the impression of a man of very amicable nature and wide scope of knowledge.

During his Moscow sojourn, M. Faiz Mohammed Khan has been received by the Soviet Prime Minister, M. V. M. Molotov, the President, M. Kalinin, M. Voroshilov, the War Commissar, M. Krestinsky, the acting Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and many other prominent personalities of this country, and has been entertained at a number of dinner and luncheon parties. In short, every effort has been made to demonstrate the sincere friendly feelings that both the public and the statesmen of the USSR feel towards Afghanistan, their friendly neighbour.

Object Of Trip

M. Faiz Mohammed has left for Leningrad for a short trip, and as yet nothing is known as to whether the present trip of the Afghan Foreign Minister will result in any new political or commercial deal between the two friendly nations. All that is known is that from Moscow, M. Faiz Mohammed Khan will leave for Teheran where it is expected that the triangular treaty of non-aggression between Afghanistan, Persia and Turkey will be signed. This treaty must be welcomed with rejoicing by all friends of independence and progress of the Orient. It will undoubtedly lay a strong foundation for the development of friendship, cultural and economic relations, political co-ordination and mutual understanding between the three great oriental signatory States.

Frankly Speaking

TURKEY AND DARDENELLES.

After Germany, Turkey. That is how the claim of Turkey to "re-militarise" the Dardenelles is sought to be described in certain quarters. But this is not fair to Turkey at all. That country never cheerfully accepted the humiliation of demilitarising the Dardenelles. She never made any secret of it. What is more she has been trying her best during the last few years to raise the question in a perfectly unexceptionable and legitimate manner. Supported by Russia—this factor is of the utmost significance in so far as it is Russia that is concerned more intimately than any other country.—Turkey approached other Powers for permission to fortify the Dardenelles. The permission would have been secured long ago but, curiously enough, for the cold attitude of Great Britain. Turkey has revived the question, but who can honestly say that the procedure is not in perfect accord with her obligations towards the collective system and international law? If even now the Powers persist in an attitude which has no justification the blame for consequences should rest with them.

THE RIGHT WAY

As Pandit Jawaharlal, with characteristic outspokenness, remarked while moving the resolution regarding the position of Indian settlers in other countries, "the real way of helping Indians abroad is by securing freedom for India." The reason why cruel discrimination against Indians is practised in many foreign countries and especially in British colonies is India's inferior political status. Knowing well how far the British Government are interested in the welfare of Indian settlers, the Colonial Government have piled up anti-Indian laws with impunity. Many a time have our rulers promised to do something but we all know that not even an effective protest has so far been made. The status of Indians abroad must, therefore, depend upon the status of Indians in India and the only way of getting the grievances of Indian emigrants redressed is to strive for freedom. The Congress has, however, done well to raise its voice of protest, which will at least assure our brethren in foreign lands of the country-wide sympathy felt for them by the people of India.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

The proceedings of the Women's Conference, which was recently held at Lucknow under the presidency of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, are very revealing. They show the striking progress which Indian women have made during the last few years, not only in their outlook but also in their organization. It is extremely significant that the Lucknow Conference has addressed itself to what one may call the brass tacks of their very existence. The speeches of both Mrs. Pandit and Mrs. Naidu stressed the urgent necessity of women's first securing economic independence. The present system of education, which carries girls nowhere, was naturally criticised, and it was pointed out that the next generation of women ought to be taught to be self-dependent, and not a burden on their families. Before dispersing, the conference appointed a committee to go into the whole question, and to help women to secure work. We have no doubt the lead given by the Lucknow Conference will be taken up by the other women's organisations in the country. Economic independence, after all, is the basis of all freedom.

KAMALA MEMORIAL

We wholeheartedly support the appeal issued by Mahatma Gandhi and other eminent Congress leaders for a memorial to Kamala Nehru. It is proposed to maintain a well-equipped hospital at Allahabad in her name for the use of ailing women and children. The Trustees of the Swaraj Bhuvan—Anand Bhuvan, as it was called before it was made over to the Congress as a gift from the Nehrus—have agreed to give the Memorial Committee from its vacant grounds a plot of land for the proposed hospital and this gift will be supplemented by adjacent plots with buildings which belong to Pandit Jawaharlal and which he has decided to donate to the Memorial Committee. And in this memorial hospital will also be merged the Congress Hospital, started in the Swaraj Bhuvan in 1930. The present appeal is for only three takhs of rupees for equipment and initial working expanses. The memorial, besides being most fitting, will be a national asset, charged with inspiring memories. Every Indian ought to regard it as a privilege as well as a duty to contribute his or her mite to it.

SLOW PACE.

Though there has been much talk for years past about Indianisation in the Services, the actual progress continues to be very slow. Replying to a question in the Legislative Assembly, the Home Member stated that out of the 1300 members of the I.C.S. only 544 are Indians. This can hardly be called satisfactory, considering that there are a number of competent Indians capable of filling with credit any post in any of the higher services. The position is infinitely worse in the military service, where Indians are denied their due rights. It is sheer nonsense to suggest that Indians do not make good military officers. Given the necessary training, they are as good as any in the world.

A Superfluous Appointment

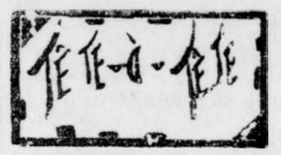
To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Could you or any of your numerous readers kindly enlighten me as to the purpose of having a Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs, at the headquarters of the Government of India. What are the duties and functions of this officer and is the appointment really necessary?

From what I learn, I find that this high appointment is altogether superfluous and is more like a sinecure. It is probably being kept on because it is a legacy of the past, and what is more, because highly paid appointments rarely come under the axe.

However, I think it is time that it was done away with, as the taxpayer can ill-afford to throw away nearly half a lakh of rupees annually on such an expensive and unnecessary luxury as an Adviser. May I ask where is the need of having an Adviser, when the Head of the Department is being paid the fabulously high salary of Rs. 4,000 per month, and has quite an army of advisers in the shape of Deputies and Assistants at his beck and call at the Headquarters.—Yours, etc.,

TAXPAYER.



A Rome message says: "Marshal Badaglio, exchanging Easter greetings with war correspondents, told them that they would have plenty more work to do soon."

What could be a more appropriately Fascistic acknowledgment of Easter greetings than to promise further crucifixion of Christianity?

* * * *

... WITHOUT COMMENT. ...

"It is understood that the police are satisfied that the figures put forward by the Union are not accurate and that it would not be in the interests of public safety to fix the rate as low as four annas a mile for taxi fares."

—Forecast of Police Commissioner's reply by the "Times of India."

* * * *

"The Princes of India are no surviving relic of that which has no place in the world to-day; to my mind, they are one of the most vital and important influences in the body politic of India at the present time."

—Lord Willingdon.

Believe it or not, but the fact is that once upon a time, say a quarter of a century ago, Lord Willingdon was alleged to be against autocracy and a confirmed, convinced and resolute Liberal, Democrat and what not.

But no sacrifice is too great in the service of the—Empire.

By the way, we confidently hope the British Cabinet will recommend a Marquisate for His Excellency.

* * * *

"The Morning Post" says that if the explanation of Jawaharlal Nehru's policy is sought, it will probably be found in the recent history of Ireland."

But much more certainly will it be found in the recent history of India.

* * * *

The Marquess of Linlithgow is solemnly informed that he "will have to face opposition cunningly and implacably led." But still there is some hope for the poor new Viceroy. "His knowledge of the interests of the Indian peasantry may stand him and them in good stead."

The Nawab of Chhatari and the Maharaja of Darbangha, on behalf of the Indian peasantry, may say "Amen."

* * * *

And finally we are informed that "In the protection of the peasantry against their exploiters, the Congress Party, lies the real justification of British rule in India."

Princes, Landlords and Capitalists need not get nervous. It is merely a typically Tory method of "cunning"—Sorry, honest opposition to the Congress.

* * * *

The "Advisory" side of the Sind Administration has been duly completed by His Excellency the Governor. Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto and Dewan Bahadur Hiranand Khem Singh have been appointed as "Advisers" and Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah as President of the Advisory Council.

We sympathise with the disappointment of those who could not be accommodated. But they should not take the fact of their being crowded out too tragically.

The arrangement is only for the transition period. Thereafter—who knows?

* * * *

Easy spelling, we read, is gaining ground in Great Britain under the auspices of the "Simplified Spelling Society" which has gained the support of Bishops and M. P.'s.

The 23,000 youngsters, candidates for the Bombay Matriculation, earnestly pray that it achieves immediate and complete success with world-wide and retrospective effect. Amen.

* * * *

Intense anxiety has been caused in art circles of London at the news that the steamer carrying priceless art treasures back to China has run aground near Gibraltar and is battling with a very severe storm.

Cannot Atiya Begam Sahiba do something?

* * * *

"Then I'm never to see your face again?" she cried, in horrified tones.

"No," he replied.

"But why?" she asked.

"I'm going. Yes, after due consideration, I'm going——"

"Where" she asked. "I must know."

"I'm going to grow a beard."

"Jawaharlal Is Winning Horse"

LOBBY IMPRESSIONS OF LUCKNOW LEAD

Independents Apprehensive Of Socialist Ascendancy

(From Our Own Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, April 15.

Assembly lobbies are humming with enthusiastic comment on the Congress decisions at Lucknow. "I am satisfied with what has been done," said Mr. Asaf Ali. "It is as I had anticipated." This feeling of satisfaction is generally shared by other members of the Congress Party.

Nationalists Worried

The Congress Nationalists seem worried over Pandit Malaviya's declaration at the open session of the Congress against acceptance of office under new Constitution. But, as he was only arguing the merits of the question and not laying down any rigid policy, it is not likely to affect their Party's programme.

Parmanand's View

Bhai Parmanand complained that the Congress had decided nothing—postponed the question of office acceptance, merely appointed a committee for mass action, referred the agrarian problem to the provinces and, as for the Communal Award, it still says nothing.

Socialists On Ascendancy

Certain sections of the Independent and other Parties are openly apprehensive that the Socialist forces are gaining ascendancy and one of them with a note of disappointment said. "Pandit Jawaharlal is the winning horse to-day."

All-Party Action Ruled Out

It is regarded as certainty in the Assembly circles that the Congress will eventually vote for the acceptance of offices; but, while this is welcomed, non-Congress groups point out that the present trend in Congress politics rules out any possibility of an All-Party programme in regard to the new Constitution.

Congress Party Jubilant

It is enthusiastically claimed in Congress circles that the splendid work of the Congress Party in the Assembly, specially their success on the Ottawa issue which fortunately came on the eve of the Congress session, is responsible for the present unanimity of opinion in the Congress rank and file in favour of Council entry.

Triumph Of Gandhism Over Socialism?

Satyamurti Interprets Result Of Congress Voting On "Offices" Issue

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, April 14.

"The vote of Congress yesterday was significant, and was a triumphant vindication of the Working Committee, and of Babu Rajendra Prasad despite the tearing and raging propaganda of Socialists" said Satyamurti in a statement to the Associated Press reviewing the Lucknow Congress session. In the ultimate resort Gandhism has triumphed over Socialism. The Presidential Address was a frontal attack on Gandhism and all its works. Pt. Jawaharlal characterised Khadi and village industries as transitional and the removal of Untouchability as a social reform and the Council-entry as a necessary evil. As for the acceptance of office no words were found wrong enough to condemn it. Socialism of the Soviet type was found sovereign remedy for all Indian ills.

Vigorous propaganda was carried on by Socialists. Bengal was represented only by one school of thought being very angry against the Communal Award. Mr. Sumpurnanand's amendment was represented as being consistent with acceptance of office. Other amendments were lost without division including one advocating non-acceptance of office. Mr. Sampurnanand got only 250 votes, about 56 from Bengal, 50 from U. P. and about 50 from misapprehension. In no province did the amendment secure majority except in Bengal.

Mr. Satyamurti concluded: "I am convinced that if the amendment advocating acceptance of office had been stressed it would have been carried by a majority. But it may have been a pyrrhic victory. Hence we decided to wait till proper time. And time will show we are right. It is up to all Congressmen and women of our way of thinking to carry the message of the Congress so that when the A. I. C. C. meets early as it must, it may come to the wise and patriotic decision. Congress is not thinking of office acceptance in terms of enthusiasm or desire but only to strengthen and unify the nation and end the new Act.

"C. R." COMMENDS LUCKNOW LEAD

LUCKNOW (Congress Camp): April 15.

Interviewed by the "United Press" for his opinion on the decision of the Congress regarding the resolution on the Government of India Act, Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar said:—

"The Congress has once again shown its capacity for presenting a united front. Majorities and minorities in the debates should not be misunderstood to be any kind of political split. They are normal machinery for collective thinking. The Congress has reiterated its decision to fight elections and it is the duty of every Indian to help in returning Congressmen in majorities to all the legislatures. But the question what is to be done after securing majorities will be decided in one course. The Congress representing the nation has reflected the general feeling that such powers as exist in offices under the new constitution should be mainly utilised for constitutional struggles."

A DECISIVE VOTE.

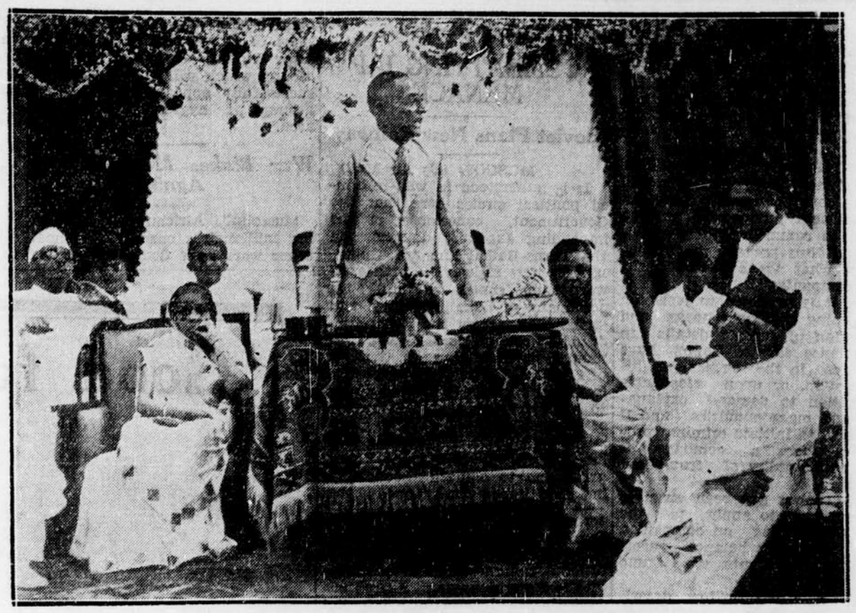
Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram said: "The Congress has given a correct lead to the nation by postponing a decision in regard to the question of office acceptance or non-acceptance. The question can only be decided in the light of the situation, which may prevail when we are far nearer the event. The premature controversy on this question based on suspicion has not strengthened the decision of the Congress. The continuation of the controversy hereafter will serve the interests neither of the Congress organisation nor the Nation. The vote of the delegates was decisive on the issue of the postponement of the question."—United Press Special.

PEASANTS MUST ORGANISE

Jawahar's Advice To Kisan Conference

LUCKNOW (Congress Camp): April 15.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the Kisan Conference presided over by Mr. Sohanlal Joshi advised them to stand on their own legs and form Kisan Sabhas in every village. The Congress was, of course, drawing up a programme of establishing contact with them, but that would not lead them to their goal, unless they were united and well organised.—United Press.



The Mysore Emporium was declared open by Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, on Tuesday, at Kitab Mahal, Hornby Road, Bombay. Mr. Jam nadas Dwarkadas, Trades Agent, is seen on extreme right.

HARIJANS HAVE HIS BLESSINGS'

Gandhiji's Plea For Patience At Depressed Classes Conference

(From Our Correspondent).

LUCKNOW: April 14.

Gandhiji attended the sixth All-India Depressed Classes' Conference, held here, outside Motinagar in the Arya Samaj Pandal, Jagjivan Saha presiding.

Mr. Mukta Prasad, Chairman, Reception Committee in the course of his address dwelt on the disabilities of the Depressed Classes and said, if caste Hindus did not change their attitude and methods towards Depressed Classes, the latter would be forced to change their religion.

The President, in the course of his address maintained that the attitude taken by Dr. Ambedkar was one of defeatism. He denounced any move to change religion as he believed it would not solve the problem of the Depressed classes. He, however, warned caste Hindus against the consequences, if they persisted in their present attitude towards the problem of Depressed Classes.

Speaking for five minutes Gandhiji said, Harijans had all his blessing and asked them to have patience as the demon of untouchability was a long-standing one and could not be destroyed in a day. He exhorted them to be clean and neat and assured them that he was always with them and was one among them.

Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya and Pt. Govind Vallabh Pant also addressed the conference.

Malaviyaji asked them to remain clean and take to "diksha."

AMRITLAL SETH LOOKS UP TO POONA

Optimistic About States' People's Resolution

CONGRESS CAMP (Lucknow): April 15.

Mr. Amritlal D. Seth, has issued the following statement about the debate on Indian States People Resolution:—

"Although we are defeated, I have full knowledge that a substantial majority of delegates to Lucknow Congress was with us in spirit and had it not been for their sense of loyalty and discipline their votes would certainly have been with us. However, I leave Lucknow with bright hope that what we have lost here we will gain at Poona."—United Press Special.

PRESS EMERGENCY POWERS ACT AGAIN

Copies Of "Comrade Muzaffar Ahmad" Seized

CALCUTTA, April 15.

By a "Gazette" notification, the Governor-in-Council has forfeited all copies of the booklet in English entitled "Comrade Muzaffar Ahmed" by Soumyendranath Tagore on ground that the booklet contains words which come under the Mischief Section 19 of the Press Emergency Powers Act.—United Press.

2 NEW LINERS FOR P. & O.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 15.

Messrs. Vickers Armstrong announce that they have received a contract for the construction of two liners, each 24,000 tons, for the P. and O.

LEADERS MEET AT GANDHIJI'S PLACE

Jawahar Seeks Advice In Regard To Formation Of Cabinet

LUCKNOW (Congress Camp): April 15.

Pandit Jawaharlal was busy the whole of this morning in having consultations preparatory to the formation of his Cabinet. It is understood that accompanied by Babu Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left for Gandhiji's place at 8 a.m. where they met also Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Sjt. Rajagopalachariar, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and Doctor Syed Mahmud.

Gandhiji's advice in regard to the formation of a well balanced Cabinet with representation of all progressive elements within the Congress ranks will be sought and if a satisfactory personnel can be decided upon as the result of this morning's consultation, then it is expected that Pandit Jawaharlal will make an announcement at the informal meeting which he has summoned of the A.I.C.C. members at 10 this morning.

It is also expected that Pandit Jawaharlal will avail himself of this opportunity to give the A.I.C.C. members an idea of the plan of work that he has in mind for being given effect to during the first three months of his tenure of office as President of the Indian National Congress.—United Press Special.

A. I. C. C. OFFICE IN ALLAHABAD

LUCKNOW, April 15.

The office of the All-India Congress Committee was closed in Motinagar to-day and is being shifted to Swaraj Bhawan, Allahabad.—United Press.

RECORD GATHERING AT LUCKNOW

5,000 Women And 250 Press Men Attend Congress

LUCKNOW, April 15.

With the conclusion of the Congress Session, the Reception Committee seems to be feeling relieved of a huge burden they had shouldered of making all-round arrangements for the Congress Week.

The Accommodation Committee of the Reception Committee provided rooms for 1,500 visitors and accommodation for 800 delegates. The Reception Committee issued no less than 40,000 tickets for visitors. Of these nearly 23,000 were season tickets. Altogether nearly 5,000 ladies attended the Congress session.

A great number of press representatives from all over India, including Burma attended the session. 250 press tickets were issued for the Open Session, and 180 press tickets for the Subjects Committee meetings.—United Press.

GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE OF BURMA

To Fly To Calcutta

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 15.

The Governor-designate of Burma, Cochrane, who intended to travel by the "Ranpura" was compelled to change his plans. He has now arranged to fly to Calcutta by the Imperial Airways 'plane leaving London probably on April 25. He, therefore, will get the same connection from Calcutta to Rangoon as if he had travelled by "Ranpura" and, therefore, will arrive in Rangoon on the date originally fixed.

HELP JAWAHAR THROUGH KHADI

"To Make India Our Own We Must Keep Kisans Alive", Says Mahatma

(Congress Camp)

LUCKNOW, April 15.

Mahatma Gandhi addressing a public meeting in the Congress Pandal this evening spoke at length on village industries. He said that Pt. Jawaharlal was trying to lead the country to Purna Swaraj and the only way to help him was by supporting Khadi and not by joining the Working Committee. Pt. Jawaharlal had dedicated his life to the cause of the country and was prepared to come to India while his wife lay ill.

"Help Khadi and you will be helping Pt. Jawaharlal." He said that if all believed in Khadi as fervently as he did the country would go Khadi-mad and village-mad. In order to make India our own, we must keep the Kisans alive.

Gandhiji here referred Japanese competition and said that Japan was selling fents at lower price than Khadi. But the people should take into consideration the poverty striken Kisans and support Indian industries and Khadi.

After the meeting Mahatma Gandhi and members of the Working Committee were closetted with Pt. Jawaharlal for over an hour. Pt. Jawaharlal has already seen Gandhiji twice during the day.—A.P.

JAWAHAR AND HIS COLLEAGUES

New Book To Be Out On April 24

(Special Cable)

LONDON, April 15.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's autobiography, "With Musings on Recent Events in India" is being published by John Lane on April 24. The volume is over 600 pages and is described by the author in a preface written at Badenweiler last January as an autobiographical narrative which is a "sketchy, personal, incomplete account of the past verging on the present, but cautiously avoiding contact with it."

He points out that it was written in prison during a particularly distressful period in his existence and says that if it had been written under more normal conditions, it would have been different. Perhaps, occasionally, he is more restrained. He says: I have discussed frankly some of the colleagues with whom I have worked for many years and for whom I have the greatest regard and affection and also criticised groups of individuals, sometimes perhaps rather severely. That criticism does not take away from me my respect for many of them. He adds that nothing that has been written bears the trace of malice or ill-will against any individual.

VICEROY BIDS GOODBYE TO CAPITAL

Pompous Scenes Of Leave-Taking In Delhi

NEW DELHI, April 15.

Delhi bade farewell to Lord and Lady Willingdon amidst scenes which will long be remembered by her citizens. Ruling Princes, members of the Central Legislature, Municipal Councillors and leading citizens of old and new Delhi gathered in hundreds to pay their tributes to the departing Viceroy and his wife.

AT DURBAR HALL.

Precisely at 7-30 p.m., Their Excellencies entered the Durbar Hall in the Viceroy's House and proceeded to take their seats on the thrones in a procession formed by the personal staff.

A large number of guests and also the members of the Viceregal establishment filed past Their Excellencies in single file, when their names were announced by the Private Secretary. After the ceremony was over, H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon proceeded down the main steps where they bade goodbye to their subordinate establishment. Lord Willingdon inspected the guard of honour furnished by the Royal Fusiliers and was received with the royal salute. Their Excellencies left the Viceroy's House in a motor car, the departure being announced by the salute of 31 guns. They proceeded to New Delhi Town Hall via the Council House and Parliament Street, where they were received by the President and members of the Municipal Committee who were presented to them. Here, after inspection of the guard of honour furnished by the Delhi contingent of the Auxiliary Force, Their Excellencies drove in a state carriage to the ceremonial station, being escorted by the 19th Lancers and the Governor-General's body guard. A large crowd along the route, which was lined by troops, cheered Their Excellencies.

VICEROY LEAVES DELHI

On arrival at the gate of the ceremonial station, His Excellency the Viceroy inspected the guard of honour presented by the 4/8 Punjab Regiment. At the conclusion of the ceremony, Their Excellencies bade farewell to the guests assembled in the shamiana outside the railway station and then moved to the platform which was thronged with Ruling Princes, high officials of the Government of India and the Delhi administration. The Commander-in-Chief and members of the Viceroy's Executive Council were the last to say goodbye. Amidst thundering cheers and the booming of guns, the train steamed out and band struck up "auld lang syne."—A.P.

LADY WILLINGDON'S GIFT

NEW DELHI, April 15.

The last act of beneficent charity which Lady Willingdon did, was to hand over Rs. 20,000 to the New Delhi Municipal Committee for the erecting of an isolation hospital to be run in conjunction with the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi. This was announced by Her Excellency when she bade goodbye to the members at the Town Hall before her final departure.—A.P.

REFLOATING "RANPURA"

Dockyard Tugs Abandon Salvage Operations Temporarily

(SPECIAL CABLE).

GIBRALTAR: April 15.

There appears to be little probability of refloating the stranded "Ranpura" to-day, as the weather has deteriorated and high wind is blowing and a strong sea is running. The "Ranpura" is apparently quite firm in its present position. It is believed that the danger from additional delay will be small.

The dockyard tugs failed to refloat the "Ranpura" this morning due to high tide, therefore abandoning salvage operations temporarily. The weather is becoming worse and tenders are unable to come alongside. The Danish salvage tug "Geir" left Lisbon for Gibraltar to join the salvage.

The dockyard tugs sustained minor defects in the course of the salvaging. "Barrabool" has arrived for taking "Ranpura's" passengers to Marseilles. The question of the transhipment of the art treasures is being considered.

CHINESE TREASURE SAFE

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, April 15.

The definite announcement that the Chinese art treasures remain on board the "Ranpura" was made by the P. and O. who say that as far as ascertainable the "Ranpura" is not damaged. There is every possibility of refloating her when some cargo has been taken out.

Thirtynine of "Ranpura's passengers are proceeding by "Barrabool" to Marseilles, "Barrabool" however has not got sufficient accommodation to carry all of "Ranpura's" passengers proceeding to Bombay.

The usual P. and O. Overland Express which would have taken the Eastern passengers to embark at Marseilles has been temporarily cancelled. Special express will be run when the "Ranpura" is ready. 'Barrabool" will carry the mail to Bombay.

Passengers for Port Said and Colombo will be offered passage in the British India Dumana which has been instructed to proceed to Gibraltar and is due there to-morrow.

RANPURA ESCAPES WITH SLIGHT DAMAGE

LONDON, April 15.

P and O office in London learns that "Ranpura" has apparently escaped with a little damage. Inspection has shown that she is not making water, and it is unlikely that she will have to drydock. Divers will examine her on her arrival at Gibraltar.—Reuter.

KNOX PREFERRED TO BORAH

Republican Choice For Illinois Presidency

CHICAGO: April 15.

The latest returns of the Republican Primary Elections at Illinois is the first direct test of the popularity of Senator Borah and Colonel Frank Knox, the rival aspirants. The Republican nomination for the Presidency show Colonel Knox with 190,197 votes and Senator Borah with 132,018.

Colonel Knox had been the publisher of the "Chicago Daily News" since 1931, when he relinquished the General Managership of the Hearst Newspapers.—Reuter.

SEVEN LABOURERS BURIED UNDER MUD

Girl Dies After Removal To Hospital

AHMEDABAD April, 15.

Seven labourers working in the Jupiter Mill digging the foundation of a new godown were buried to-day under the mud. They were immediately dug out and sent to hospital where one young girl labourer died.—A.P.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued From Page 6)

bour Women. The fight will be one-sided, for men will not be there to defend themselves.

The complaint of the women is that not enough of them are allowed to be M.P.s. They point out that they have only one member in the House of Commons at present—Miss Ellen Wilkinson. At the Conference Labour women will demand at least 100 women candidates at the next election—and they must not be given hopeless seats to fight. They want more housewives adopted to put the ordinary woman's views before Parliament, and they will ask for more seats on the magistrate's bench.

* * * *

Berlin during the last election (March 29,1936) gave one the impression of revivalism run amok. A friend wanted to move into a new house but could not get on with the work because for the previous ten days every painter in Berlin had been mobilised to plaster the city with election placards. The disastrous economic situation had been carefully camouflaged. On every new house and new barracks posters proclaimed "We owe it to the Fuehrer that we can work." An enormous vote for the Fuehrer was inevitable.

It would be a mistake to imagine that the bulk of the people is wholly happy under the present Hitlerian regime. Rumours of Dr. Schacht's resignation, and fear of the inflation which may follow it, are already having their effect on the Berlin Bourse. There has been heavy buying of stocks which are independent of the fate of the mark.

(To Be Continued).

STOP PRESS

PERRY STRUCK ON HEAD

(Special Cable)

BUDAPEST, April 15.

Perry was struck on his head by a terrific drive of the tennis ball during an exhibition doubles match and was rendered unconscious and fell like a stone. He was loudly cheered when he resumed, but his play was definitely affected as he lost in three sets.

In the Assembly

BHULABHA'S DEFENCE OF MANAGING AGENCY

Law Member Moves Company Law Amending Bill To Select Committee

NEW DELHI, April 15.

When the Legislative Assembly met to-day, Sir N. N. Sircar moved that the Bill amending Company Law be referred to a Select Committee. He traced the history of the Indian Companies Act and referred to the necessity felt in recent years to amend the law

In August 1934, His Excellency the Viceroy addressing the House intimated that the Government had decided to appoint Mr. Susil Sen, practising solicitor at Calcutta, to examine the report as to what amendments were necessary. Mr. Sen entered upon his duties in September 1934, and considered suggestions from local Governments, Associated Chambers of Commerce, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, and other associations and individuals.

Government further implemented the promise given by Sir Joseph Bhore that before launching legislation, commercial opinion should be consulted in the matter. Consequently Mr. Sen's report was examined by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, Associated Chambers of Commerce, Bombay Shareholders' Association, Jute Mills' Association and the Imperial Bank of India. Most of the conclusions of the Committee had been accepted by Government in drafting the Bill.

Sir N. N. Sircar made it clear that speaking generally, these proposals did not represent any unchangeable view of the Government, and that further discussions in the Select Committee and in the House would be required to give final shape to the Bill. In making provisional suggestions and in the draft of the Bill, Government had tried to the best of their ability to arrive at the mean of the two extreme views.

TWO EXTREME VIEWS

"One extreme view labours under the influence of a notion which is not easy to shake off from the minds of some, i.e. that businessmen or any man can be made honest by the force of a statute and that all possible avenues for dishonesty or malpractices can be effectively stopped by legislation."

The Law Member further said, "The other extreme view is that very little change is needed in the Company Law. I believe that every attempt should be made to make impossible or at any rate difficult for malpractices which have come to light as a result of the experience of the working of the existing Company Law. Yet on the other hand, provisions for stopping them may be so unreasonably rigorous, as to keep away honest men from having anything to do with the Joint Stock Companies. The trade and industry in India are in a backward state compared to some other parts of the world, and it will indeed be disastrous, if the amendments of the existing law stifle the healthy growth and development of Joint Stock concerns.

SHAREHOLDERS' POWERS

"While it is desirable that shareholders should have greater knowledge and more effective control of the affairs of their companies than they now possess, it is not good for the smooth running of the business of a company, to be effectively checked or embarrassed by an unreasonable or hostile share-holder. Indeed it is not difficult to imagine that the efficiency and success of the management will depend on the comparative freedom to pursue a policy without undue and excessive interference."

Continuing Sir N. N. Sircar described in detail the changes recommended by the Government. These were published recently. Government had tried to provide against the formation of mushroom companies in future by first of all providing that the fixing of the minimum subscription (upon which defended the granting of the certificate of commencement) was no longer to be left to the whim and caprice of, promoters, but was to be fixed upon the basis which must leave in the hands of the management a reasonable working capital after the payment of the preliminary expenses, subject to a minimum limit set in the statute that it should not be less than one-third of the capital offered to the public, whereof 25 per cent. must be paid. This had been done to prevent undue and misleading window dressing in the matter of new formations.

SAFEGUARD AGAINST FRAUDS.

Government hope that this will prevent companies which have not got sufficient amount of working capital to commence their activities, and thus prevent the formation of what are called "mushroom companies."

Then it is proposed to insist on the keeping of proper books and publication of further details in the balance sheets. Powers have been given to the registrar on his own motion, or upon reasonable information to demand explanations, and make enquiries, and if necessary, to initiate criminal proceedings where a company is found to be guilty of fraudulent trading.

Lastly, power has been given to the Registrar to apply to the Court for winding up companies, which from their balance sheets and other documents, are found to be insolvent.

Sir N. N. Sircar further described other changes proposed in the Act. The bill also provided a limit of time within which the balance sheet must be filed, thus making a much-needed provision which would prevent dilatoriness on the part of the management. The share-holders in all countries and to a larger degree in this country, often took no interest in the activities of the companies, until, often, it was too late, when they heard that all was not well with them. No legislation could rouse the shareholders, from their sleep, but the present improvement would at least enable vigilant ones to have far greater knowledge and particulars of the companies than they could do at present. The Bill also provided that out of the board two-thirds of members at least should be elected at the General Meeting, thus providing for a majority for the nominees of the shareholders.

MANAGING AGENCY.

Sir N. N. Sircar next spoke in detail on the managing agency system and said that in the Bill the Government recommendations were:

(1) As to New Managing Agents that they would be limited as regards duration to twenty years at a time (2) As to Old Managing Agencies, they would, notwithstanding anything contained in the articles of in agreement also come to an end in twenty years' time and that such termination be effected, if the Company paid off all the amounts due to such Managing Agents.

(3) That the Managing Agents who were found guilty of Fraud or Breach of Trust in Court of Law, must be removable by the shareholders at a General Meeting

(4) That the transfer of their offices would be void, unless approved by the shareholders.

(5) That no alteration in the terms be valid, unless approved by the shareholders.

(6- That any provision for additional remuneration in the case of the New Managing Agents except the fixed percentage on Net Profits with a provision for minimum payment in the absence of Profit be invalid, unless sanctioned by shareholders.

(7) That no loans be granted to the Managing Agents out of the surplus funds of the Company except with the consent of 3/4ths of the Directors and that full particulars of any such loan should be given in the Balance Sheet.

(8) That loans were not to be given to the Companies under same management.

(9) That the Managing Agents should not carry on competing business.

As regards private companies, it has been provided in the Bill that accounts should be audited by qualified auditors.

MOVE FOR CIRCULATION.

Concluding Sir N. N. Sircar said "The Bill be circulated forthwith, so that opinions and suggestions in respect of the Bill might be available, to the Select Committee."

BHULABHAI'S SUGGESTION

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai who analysed the working of the Company Law from its legal viewpoint indicated numerous scopes for improvement. He did not share the view that the much abused managing agency system had been entirely a failure. He thought that this system had served the country fairly well, and a total condemnation of the system would be a set back on Indian interests.

After showing the defects in managing agencies as at present existed Mr. Bhulabhai Desai advocated that in future the fortunes of the managing agents should be coupled with the net profits of company. Every effort should be made not to attack the Board of a Company by nominees and Managing Agents, as that would be detrimental to the public as well as to shareholders. He did not like the indemnity clause in its present form. It has been argued that this clause made directors irresponsible. The speaker agreed that it should be eliminated in its present form, and some provision should be made for a bona fide error of judgment on the part of the directors. He also suggested that there should be a restraint imposed on the borrowing power of the directors, and also there should be no lending by one company to another not merely under the same managing agents, but also substantially of the same managing agents.

As for accounts, the auditors should be independent of the managing directors and should be the watchdogs of the interests of shareholders. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai hoped that his suggestions would be given due weight while the Bill would be discussed by the Select Committee.

Mr. B. Das supporting the bill welcomed the provision requiring a minimum capital before a company was registered and restriction in the share of profits for the managing agents. He was glad that Government had consulted commercial opinion in drafting the bill, and he wanted that this wholesome practice should be extended in other directions. He also hoped that the select committee would not be altogether guided by the school of thought that did not want the managing agency system.

MANAGING AGENCY MUST GO.

Prof. Ranga opposing the whole bill said that it was a clear testimony of the capitalist system under which Indian industries were now being run. He wanted industrialisation, but he did not wish it to proceed under the capitalistic joint stock company system. It was necessary that the managing agency system should cease forthwith, and whatever beneficial work it was doing, should be done thereafter by the Government. In this, Government would not be doing any new thing, for they were already doing so in the case of the railways.

The President wanted to put the motion to the house, but Mr. A. S. Ayyangar insisted on making a speech, whereupon the debate was postponed and the house adjourned until to-morrow.—A. P.

Look Round World

COMBATTING JAP MENACE

Soviet Plans New Railway

MOSCOW (By Air Mail)

It is understood in well-informed political circles here that the Government, conscious of the impending Japanese danger on the Trans-Baikal line are planning a new railway north-eastward from Irkutsk around the north and of Lake Baikal and striking off across the vast tundra 1000-odd miles to the ice-mound port of Ajan on the Sea of Okhotsk. A line will be pushed from here to the South in order to hook up with the main system of Khabarevsk.

The difficulties of operating this line are recognised to be very great due to climatic condition, but it is hoped that once the task is achieved, the communications of the Soviet Far Eastern army will atleast be reasonably secure, which will enable them to successfully oppose any Japanese attempt at aggression in the area.

War Makes Millionaires—Again

Mussolini's African war is making millionaires exactly as most other wars have done. Despatches from Eritrea are rather revealing on this point—and they illustrate that there is other war profiteering than that of munition makers.

The biggest fortunes are being made by the transport contractors. Shop-keepers selling watches, fountain pens, camp kits, leather goods, and similar "luxuries" have also found a ready market and their prices have soared. While food prices have, on the whole, remained reasonable, certain items like potatoes are very expensive. Wood is almost worth its weight in silver.

It is rather strange that governments which deal so efficiently and recklessly with man-power, find it simply impossible to stop war-time profiteering. Or do they really want to?— Nofrontier News Service.

Itch Cause Killed in 7 Minutes

Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams or pores where tiny germs or parasites can hide and cause your skin to Itch, Crack, Peel, Burn, also Eczema, Ringworm, Pimples, Acne, Crotch-Itch, and Foot Itch. Don't waste time with ordinary methods. You must have a penetrating treatment like the new discovery for stubborn skin troubles called Dr. Nixon's Nixoderm. It goes right in, kills the cause, and stops itch in 7 minutes. In 24 hours, you can see your skin getting clear, soft, and smooth. Nixoderm is guaranteed to heal your skin in 10 days or money back on return of empty package. Ask your chemist for guaranteed Nixoderm today.

MULLER, MACLEAN, Bombay.

Good for Gold ... ...

Craftsmanship in the art of printing made Bank notes possible. Good for Gold and twice as handy.

Later came Coupons. Good for Gifts—Player's in particular.

Of course you collect Bank notes, but if you do not collect Player's Coupons you can now obtain England's most popular cigarette, Player's, in magnum size without coupons.

3 annas for 10

Ask for

PLAYER'S MAGNUMS

WITHOUT COUPONS

PLM/114

"What is the matter with my child?"

FOR NERVOUS, "DIFFICULT", WEAKLY CHILDREN... DOCTORS PRESCRIBE THIS SURE REMEDY

A CHILD who is constantly crying isn't well. Doctors agree that in most cases the cause of peevishness and ill-temper is *physical*: the child's diet is lacking in certain necessary substances. The remedy is to supply these and strengthen the system generally.

For this purpose, SCOTT'S Emulsion has long been famous. Scientifically prepared from the finest cod liver oil, it is not only rich in nourishment and in the essential Vitamins A and D, but contains also the salts of calcium and phosphorus required for healthy development of body, bone and nerves. Prepared by a unique process, SCOTT'S Emulsion is pleasant to take and easily digested, and it is actually *three times more effective than plain cod liver oil!*

A Complete Tonic

Unlike plain cod liver oil and other sources of Vitamin D, SCOTT'S Emulsion is a *complete tonic* in itself —no need to take additional calcium or other substances to make the treatment fully effective. Both for children and adults, as a protection against illness and as a strength-builder in all cases of weakness, SCOTT'S Emulsion has been recommended by doctors for more than sixty years.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS

SCOTT'S Emulsion as a bone-builder
- *is 80 times as effective as butter or fresh milk*
- *is twice as effective as yolk of egg*

for promoting growth
- *is 8 times as effective as butter*
- *is 100 times as effective as bananas*

SCOTT'S Emulsion

of Pure Cod Liver Oil

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SOME TRAVELLERS SEEM NEVER TO TIRE

Even on the long railway journeys you will find travellers who seem full of energy all the time, while others are tired after a few stations. Have the tireless travellers some extraordinary means of restoring their strength? Those who drink Bovril undoubtedly have. For Bovril quickly banishes fatigue and restores energy.

Bovril is obtainable at refreshment rooms, so travellers who are in the habit of drinking it regularly need not do without it.

WHEN FEELING FATIGUED— DRINK

BOVRIL

Indians In Zanzibar On Verge Of Bankruptcy

Deputation Leader Says Government Must Not Slacken Efforts Till Justice Is Done

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. P. S. Doctor, leader of the Zanzibar Indian Deputation that recently visited India, is returning to Zanzibar by the s.s. "Kenya" yesterday.

Mr. P. S. Doctor has issued the following statement on Indians in Zanzibar:—

The Colonial Office has now appointed Mr. Binder to investigate the working of the Clove Growers' Association. The appointment in so far as it indicates that the Colonial Office is aware that all is not well with that Association is a welcome step. But the value of the inquiry will depend on the genuineness of the desire on the part of the Government of Zanzibar to redress the grievances of exporters of cloves.

Important decisions affecting clove trade may follow on the result of the inquiry. It therefore needs to be carefully watched. It is to be earnestly hoped that Government of India will accede to the request of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association and the Indian National Association of Zanzibar to depute an official from India to help Indians to prepare their case.

Condition Worsens

The Indian community of Zanzibar anxiously awaits the result of the despatch of the Government of India and the lifting of the moratorium. Its condition has greatly worsened during the last year. Very many of its members find it increasingly difficult to meet their liabilities as they cannot recover their dues and have not the benefit of a moratorium.

The Alienation of Land (Restriction and Evidence) Decree has not only succeeded in disturbing sanctity of contract, destroying credit, lowering value of land by restricting the market, diverting trade and frightening away capital, but also in increasing the load of indebtedness of Arabs and Africans. In spite of the pious hopes of Government the debtors have made little attempt to pay any part of their debts during the last two years. Disillusion awaits them and with disillusion, discontent will follow.

On Verge Of Bankruptcy

The condition of Zanzibar—economic, financial, and political—has steadily deteriorated during the last few years. From a prosperous country, where the relations between the various communities were most friendly, not only amongst themselves but also with Government, it is reduced to its present condition verging on bankruptcy and is divided up into racial camps. At present Zanzibar has become a festering sore which may do incalculable harm to inter-Imperial relations.

It must however be stated to the credit of the British community in Zanzibar that some of the severest critics of the disastrous policy of Government have been its members.

Valuable Market

It is surprising that British subjects in a British Protectorate should have to fight against an assault on the rights which were secured to them so far back as 1839 under a treaty with the Sultan of Muscat and confirmed under a subsequent treaty made in 1886. India is a valuable market for Zanzibar cloves, purchasing as she does 40 per cent. of that produce. Another important market—Java and the East Indies was secured by the enterprise of Indian merchants.

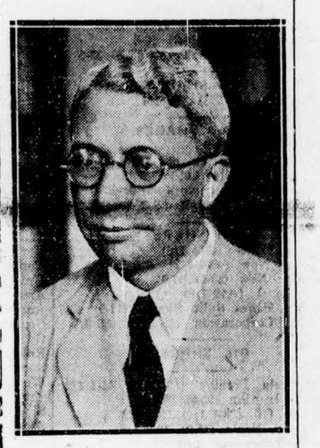
It is undoubtedly true that Indian trade enabled Great Britain to extend its influence in Zanzibar. It is equally true that Indians were emboldened by the establishment of British Consulate in Zanzibar to extend their trade and settlement there under the assurance that their interests will be carefully watched and safeguarded.

Zanzibar Government treats Indians with scant courtesy and justice. It has failed to realise the disastrous moral effect of recent legislations. It seems a tragic absurdity that prosperity can be brought to Zanzibar by such methods or that India can be induced to buy cloves at a higher price by embittering Indians in Zanzibar or endangering their just rights.

Trying Ordeal

If the Indian community in Zanzibar seems to be impatient, it is because its resources are so limited and are nearly exhausted and it is passing through a trying ordeal. Zanzibar Indians naturally look to India for assistance in this crisis. They have not done so in vain. The Government of India is now fully acquainted with the Indian case and it is to be hoped that it will not slacken its efforts until justice is secured.

We feel grateful for all that is done up to now by Government, the Legislatures and the Press. We have received valuable help and guidance from His Highness the Aga Khan, Messrs Andrews and Polak and many others in England as well as from our leaders and Associations in India. However a special word of thanks is due to the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association and to Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, its patriotic and vigilant Chairman whose increasing help has been invaluable. Without their assistance the Indian case would not have got the hearing that it has secured.



Mr. P. S. Doctor.

BULLETINS STILL SOLD

It would appear that despite the New Gambling Laws which make it a penal offence to sell bulletins of cotton figures, some bold people still hope to make a living by this. A few days ago, the Police arrested a boy who was selling these bulletins at Princess Street. In the Byculla district in the neighbourhood of Bellasis Road, Morland Road and Ripon Road two or three boys can be seen almost every night at 2 or 2-30 a.m. discreetly selling these bulletins. They, however, shout loud enough to be heard by the Police if there was any in the localities where these boys operate.

INDIAN EXPEDITION TO HIMALAYAS

Leader Will Leave Bombay On April 18

Mr. Vinayak Mehta, the leader of the Indian expedition to the Himalayas, is leaving Bombay on April 18, for Almora where he will make arrangements regarding the establishing of a base camp.

He will travel to Almora via Ahmedabad, Delhi and Ranikhet.—A. P.

'URRY UP GOV'NOR!

YOU MIGHT AFFORD TO MISS THIS TRAM BUT BE SURE NOT TO MISS SENDING COUPONS FOR

"Disguise" Competition

See Last Sunday's Bombay Chronicle

Closing Date 17th April.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 9 POINTS UP

Weather Reports Two-Sided And Trade Activity Small

GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER FIRM

Wheat Strong But Tin Easy And Jute Steady

BOMBAY, April 15....

On Wednesday crossrates ruled quiet with minor fluctuations.

N. Y. COTTON STEADY.

New York cotton fluctuated within a narrow range. Weather reports were two-sided. The textile situation was disappointing on talks of mill curtailment. The undertone was however steady.

GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER FIRM.

London gold was steady but silver was firm.

WHEAT STRONG.

Wheat ruled strong but tin was easy. Rubber and jute were unchanged.

SECURITIES IN FAIR REQUEST.

The London Stock Exchange was quiet and inactive due to the lack of enquiry. Giltedged securities were in fair request.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, April 15.

Previous closing	10.99
To-day's opening	11.00
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	11.08
Difference	+.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, April 15.

Previous closing	5.94
To-day's opening	5.91
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	5.93
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May	Rs. 199-8
July August	Rs. 201-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 15.

Cotton displayed very little activity in the absence of fresh buying with traders awaiting developments in Washington. Weather reports continued to be two sided with west indicating the continuance of drought and east showing improved conditions. The Textile situation is rather disappointing with talks of the mill curtailment.

Trading in July commenced at 11-00 i.e. 1 point higher than previous closing. The market early showed slight activity on scattered buying but soon after enquiry slowed down and prices gave way a little with July declining to 10.99 but the undertone remained very steady with no pressure to sell.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.08 with a rise of 9 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 15.

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (11.34/11.34) 11.35/11.34
July (11.04/11.04) 11.00/11.00
October (10.42/10.42) 10.34/10.34

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 15.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American May (6.12) 6.08
American July (5.95) 5.92
Egyptian May (8.76) 8.71
Egyptian July (8.60) 8.55

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 15.

Broach cotton for July-August delivery moved around Rs. 199-8 at night. The rate at 11-0 p.m. was Rs. 199-12 with New York futures about 1 point up.

JUTE SHARES FIRM

Coals Steady And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, April 15

Jutes ruled firm after holidays and a fair turnover was put through. Coals were steady with limited trading. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous section disclosed no special feature, sugars being in better request at gradually advancing rates. Government securities continued firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—Three and a half per cent Government paper 98/8; three per cent new loan 1951/54 103/14; three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 106/12 small lot, four per cent loan 1960/70 113/14/6, five per cent loan 1939/44 108/8 small lot, five per cent loan 1945/55 120 small lot, five per cent U. P. bonds 1944/114 small lots, five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 108/8.

Banks:—Allahabad pref 137 small odd lot, Imperial conty 376/8 small lots, Reserve Bank 127/12.

Railways:—Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar railway guaranteed 96 small lots.

Coals:—Bengal 264, Amalgamated 19/8.

Jutes:—Anglo India 384 small lot, Barnagore 128, Belvedere 340, Birla 13/15, Dalhousie 304, Ganges 267, Howrah 49/5, India 280 small lots, Kamarhatty 466, Kanknarrah 394, New Central 309, Waverley ordy 2/1, Waverley pref 59.

Miscellaneous:—Agra elec. 129, Bareilly elec. 13/12 cum div, Benares elec 15/10 ex div Bengal telephone ordy 19/8, Bengal telephone pref 14/4, Bengal iron 4/10, Indian iron and steel 8/11, Great Eastern Hotel 91, Indian wood products 24, Bengal paper ordy 105

Sugars:—Buland 14/6, Cawnpore 34/4, Champaran 22/12 Murree Brewery 228/8 small lot.

Teas:—Hasimaru 39/4 cum div, Jutlibari 16, cum div, Tangpani 16/8 cum div.

Debentures:—Three and a half per cent 1935/65 Calcutta Municipal 103/8, five per cent 1934/49, Hardwar Dehra branch 102/8, five per cent 1920/24/45, Sijua Jherriah Power 100/8 small lot. —A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 15.

Previous closing	4.94 1/8
To-day's opening	4.94 3/8
To-day's closing	4.94 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 15.

Previous closing	4.94 5/16
To-day's opening	4.94 1/8
To-day's closing	4.94 5/16
Difference	Nil.

FRANC RATE

London, April 15.

Previous closing	74.94
To-day's opening	74.93
To-day's closing	74.94
Difference	Nil.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 15.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.94 1/8 but later improved to 4.94 3/16 thereafter further advancing to 4.94 5/16 on some scattered buying.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.94 5/16.

Franc opened at 74.93 and remained steady with slight variations.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.94

LONDON SILVER

London, April 15.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	20 1/16d.	20 1/4d.
Forward	20 1/8d.	20 5/16d

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 15.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-10) £7-0-10

DISCOUNTS

London, April 15.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, April 15.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.65 7/8)	5.65 7/8
New York on Bombay (37.35)	37.35
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 3/4)	0.92 3/4
London on Milan (62.68)	62.68
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2)	1-2 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32)	1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 15.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 50/6, 50/6 and 50/7. Trading showed some activity on scattered buying but speculative interest was lacking with operators awaiting foreign developments while steadier London cables failed to stimulate buying. Prices closed steady at Rs. 50/8, 50/8 and 50/10.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/13, 34/13 and 34/13/3. Very little activity is prevailed here in the absence of stimulating foreign advices resulting in a slight fall. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 34/12/6, 34/12/6 and 34/12/9.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 15.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with May at 73 3/4 and July 74 3/4. Trading was fairly active on scattered speculative support with some good business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 15.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 0.96 5/8. The market was quiet in the absence of any important enquiry with traders watching developments in weather reports.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 15.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS

Tin (£210 1/2 buyers £210 3/4 sellers. Steady) £209 1/2 buyers £209 3/4 sellers. Quiet.

Lead (£16 1/16 sellers. Very steady) £16 buyers £16 1/16 sellers. Barely Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£41 1/4 to £41 3/4) £41 1/2 to £41 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£79) £79

RUBBER

Spot (7 5/8) 7 5/8 paid and sellers.

Forward (7 13/16) 7 13/16 paid and value

SILVER CABLES

London, April 15.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. China bought and sold. Market steady."

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-7 3/4) 1-7 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-6) 2-6
There were no sales.

JUTE.

New Crop April May (£18 3/4 sellers) £18 11/16 paid and buyers

Dunlop April (£22 1/2 sellers) £22 1/2 sellers.

Lightning April (£20 3/4 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay April-May (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta April May (£12 11/16 sellers) £12 11/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata April (£10 13/16 sellers) £10 13/16 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal April (£14 sellers) £13 7/8 sellers.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 15.

Wheat May	4 5 9
Wheat September	4 6 6
Linseed May	7 5 3
Linseed September	7 9 0

The tone was steady.

THUNDERSHOWERS IN TENASSERIM

POONA, April 15.

A few thundershowers occurred in Tenasserim and Assam. Cherrapunji reports three inches. The western disturbance is approaching the northwest frontier.

Forecast:—Scattered thundershowers are likely in Assam, Tenasserim and south Madras.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 15-4-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .018 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 76.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 88.9 degrees 0.6 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 77.2 degrees 1.7 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 122 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 15-4-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.11 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.90 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

There was arranged a Bhajana performance by Bramhashree Abhinava Bharathacharya Katha Gandhirava Mangudi Chidambara Bhagavatar in the Pandaripuri style at Shankrachari Mutt, Nasik on Monday night (13th April 1936).

Reinvestment Demand In Giltedged Securities

EFFECT OF IMPROVED STATISTICAL POSITION IN RUBBERS

Cables And Wireless Issues Firm

OILS AND INTERNATIONALS ERRATIC

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 15.

On the Stock Exchange Giltedged securities encountered some reinvestment demand while improvement in the statistical position attracted attention in rubber.

Elsewhere cable and wireless preference shares were prominent rising from 110 5/8 to 112 1/2 otherwise movements were small.

Oils and internationals were erratic reflecting indecision in Wall Street which failed to hold early slight improvement.

Commodities were steady.

Exchanges were quiet with small interest.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 15.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 7/8

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Thursday, April 2,	£97 1/2
Friday, April 3,	£97 1/2
Monday, April 6	£97 1/2
Tuesday, April 7,	£97 1/2
Wednesday, April 8,	£97 3/4
Thursday, April 9,	£97 3/4
Tuesday, April 14,	£97 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 15.
3-30 p.m.

Owing to the lack of any fresh incentive to stimulate buying interest general business was quiet. Giltedgeds oil shares and rubber shares were firm. Home industrials and internationals were quiet and price movements were rather irregular.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/8) £85 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 1/4) £107 3/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 5/8) £111 5/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 3/8) £117 3/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 3/8) £107 1/2

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/2) £115 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-9) 21-9
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£5 1/8) £5 1/8
Hydro Electric (£8 1/8) £8
Musical Industries (27-7 1/2) 27-3
Princhin Johnson (46-6) 46-6
Imperial Chemical (39-7 1/2) 39-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (123-0) 123-0
Realisation 1930 (£87 3/4) £87 3/4
Dunlop Rubber (39-9) 39-9
University Ordinary (32-4 1/2) 32-4 1/2
Ford Motors (33-9) 33-9
Cable Wires (£8) £7 7/8
British American Tobacco (123-9) 123-1 1/2
Camera A (£9 1/8) £9 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (156-10 1/2) 156-3
P and O S N Company Defd (19-10 1/2) 19-10 1/2
Distillers (100-9) 101-3
Bred and Dyers (8-6) 8-6
British Celanese (12-9) 12-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (64-0) 64-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (50-7 1/2) 49-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-0) 7-0
Western Limited Ordinary (26-3) 26-3
Inter Nickels (£50 1/4) £49 1/2
Bengal Iron and Steel (7-1 1/2) 7-1 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 15.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£101 1/2 £101 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 5/8) £97 5/8

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£120 1/2) £120 1/2

4 per cent. Indian 1946/53 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£111 3/4) £112

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£116) £116

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-0) 20-7 1/2
Donaro Tea (46-6) 46-6
Empire of India Ceylon (30-0) 30-0

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-9) 28-9
Gula Kelampong (26-3) 26-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-9) 33-3

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£8 7/8) £9 1/4

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (58-9) 58-9
Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£16) £16
East Rand Proprietors (67-0) 67-0
Rand Iman (£8 3/4) £8 3/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 1/2) £14 1/2
Goddar New (£10 1/2) £10 1/2
Moddar New (53-9) 53-9
Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (43-9) 43-9
Union Corporation (£8 3/4) £8 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (44-4 1/2) 44-4 1/2
Anglo Iranian (95-0) 95-0
Burma Oil (98-1 1/2) 98-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (13-0) 13-7 1/2
Shell Transport (93-1 1/2) 93-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£33 3/4) £34

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£49 1/2) £49 1/2
L M Ford (£23 7/8) £23 7/8
L N E R Defd (£5 5/8) £5 5/8
Southern Dutch (£24 3/4) £24 1/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 3/4) £134 3/4
London Board G Stock (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 15.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 69 7/8) dol 68 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 39 1/2) dol 38 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 71 7/8) dol 70 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 132) dol 130

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending 10th day of April 1936.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.
LIABILITIES.

Notes held in the Banking Department	22,11,29,000
Notes in circulation	173,22,74,000
Total Notes issued	195,34,03,000
Total Liabilities	195,34,03,000

ASSETS.

A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	67,31,87,000
Total of A.	111,74,04,000
B. Rupee Coin	59,17,18,000
Govt. of India Rupee Securities	24,42,81,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial Paper	Nil
Total Assets	195,34,03,000
Ratio of Total of A to 57.203 per cent.	Liabilities:

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 10th day of April 1936.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	6,89,89,000
(b) Banks	35,02,53,000
(c) Others	28,40,000
Bills Payable	4,38,000
Other Liabilities	1,09,75,000
Rupees	53,34,95,000

ASSETS.

Notes	22,11,29,000
Rupee Coin	5,34,000
Subsidiary Coin	2,21,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	52,000
(b) External	Nil
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills.	Nil
Balances held abroad	21,77,88,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	4,00,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	3,50,000
Investments	5,06,20,000
Other Assets	27,61,000
Rupees	53,34,95,000

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, April 15

Java ready	13	9	6
March shipment	4	4	0
April June shipment	4	4	0
July September shipment	4	4	0
Kesar ready	13	8	0
Saraya ready	13	6	0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 14-4-36	6618000	4129000
Receipts Yesterday	10000	5000
Exports to date 14-4-36	5207000	3877000
Stock at Ports 9-4-36	1980000	2176000
Stock Interior Towns 9-4-36	1871000	472000
Stock at Liverpool 9-4-36	732000	756000
Visible Supply 9-4-36	5293000	5124000
Quantity in sight 9-4-36	11366000	7405000
Quantity out of sight 9-4-36	9178000	7599000

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay: April 15.

Lloyd Triestino Coy's s s Tergestea of 3708 reg tons Capt M Scopinich arrived from Genoa via Massova, Colombo and Cochin with general cargo.

N Y Kaisha's Japan Line s s Toyama Maru of 4386 reg tons Capt J Kondo arrived from Yokohama via Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo with general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay: April 15.

Scindia Steam Nvg Co Ltd's s s Corona of 1953 reg tons Capt H Kvamso sailed for Rangoon in water ballast.

B I S N Coy's s s Kenya of 4646 reg tons Capt J H Longhurst sailed for Durban via Marmagoa and East and South African ports with local cargo and passengers.

Lloyd Triestino's Italian s s Targestea of 3708 reg tons Capt. M Scopinich sailed for Genoa via Aden with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

Mackinnon Mackenzie and Coy's s s Steel Ranger of 3450 reg tons Capt B E Smith sailed for Calcutta via Colombo in ballast.

LOADING.

Bombay: April 15.

The following steamers entered for loading on 15-4-36:—

S.S. Birkenfels (L E Ltd) for Europe Ports.

S.S. Strathmore (M M and Co) for Europe and American Ports.

S.S. Castalia (G Tr Co) for European and American ports via Marmagoa and Karachi.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 14

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	49
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	37
Electric Bond Common	22
Columbia Gas	20
United Corporation	7
Int Tel and Tel	16
American Tel and Tel	165
Western Union Telg	85
New York Central	40 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	21
Erie R R	15
Pennsylvania R R	34
Union Pacific R R	131
Great North Pfd	38
Northern Pacific Rly	33
Bethelehem Steel	61
United States Steel	69 3/4
Amr Water Works Com	23
Anaconda Copper Mining	38 1/2
General Motor	67 3/4
General Electric	39 3/4
Kelvinator	23
Sperry Corp	20
Westinghouse Airbrake	44
Int Cement	47
St Oil of N J	63
Socony	14 1/2
Chase Bank	38
National City Bank	34
Int Nickel of Canada	48 1/4
American Smelting	83
North Amr Com Pfd	56
Canadian Pacific R R	12 3/4

Market unsettled. General Motors sold 200000 units in March. U. S. Steel Corp. operating capacity 60 per cent. U. S. Steel Corp shipped in March 780000 tons. Columbia Gas Co., declared a dividend of 20 cents on 3-4-36.

Total business: 2 million.

YARNS INACTIVE

Stock Demand From Upcountry

PRICES STEADY

Art-Silk Stocks Exhausted

Bombay, April 15.

There is no special change to report in our market which has remained quiet and inactive during the past week. Notwithstanding very steady prices of the Raw Material, yarn prices remain more or less unchanged with an easy undertone at the close. Demand from the consuming districts has continued to remain very slack and turnover during the week has been negligible. Reports from all important consuming centres are as discouraging as before and show no signs of any improvement and practically no inquiries have been received. In the circumstances we do not expect any improvement in prices of yarns in the near future.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Conditions remain almost as reported in our last and although the dealers are anxious to dispose of their holdings at heavy losses buyers are scarce to find.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

Prices have remained more or less unchanged during the week with a ready undertone on account of continued firmness in forward quotations from Japan. Demand remains to be on a moderate scale. As regards mercerised yarns prices have improved a little with a firm undertone at the close. Turnover in this class of yarns has been fairly satisfactory and in spite of regular fresh arrivals by incoming steamers prices have remained very steady. There have been increased inquiries for forward positions, but no fresh business of any importance has been possible on account of much higher prices quoted by the Japanese suppliers. Sampin as well as exchange remain quite steady.

ART SILK YARNS.

Official prices of Italrayon yarns remain unchanged during the week. Stocks of Italian yarns in popular counts are almost exhausted and buyers have to take to Japanese qualities more and more. In the earlier part of the week, there had been a heavy demand for Japanese Art Silk yarns and prices had improved further by 1/4 anna per lb. There has, however, been a reaction after the Easter Holidays and demand has fallen off considerably with the result that prices have come down to last week's level. Makers have been showing a firmer attitude and naturally no fresh forward business has been possible. Demand for Delustred yarns has been on a moderate scale.

INDIAN YARNS.

No fresh sales of importance have been reported by our Mills during the week under review. On account of firm undertone in prices of Raw Material they have been quoting higher rates and dealers find it impossible to work up any business at the present limits. Unless there is a substantial improvement in demand from the consuming districts and the dealers are able to realise any better prices, no business of importance can be expected. Fnture outlook is yet far from hopeful.

Council Of State

HOURS OF WORK IN COAL MINES

No Further Radical Reduction: Clow's Motion Adopted

NEW DELHI, April 15.

The Council of State held a brief sitting to-day. Hajt Ismail Ali Khan was sworn-in.

The Secretary laid on the table two bills, namely, the Italian Loans and Credits Bill and the Salt (Additional Import Duty) act, which were passed by the Assembly yesterday.

Mr. Clow moved a resolution that the Council having considered the draft convention limiting the hours of work in coal mines adopted at the 19th session of the International Labour Conference recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he do not ratify the convention. He pointed out that only year ago the hours of work in the mines were reduced and it was not proper to make a further radical reduction in them so soon, particularly as the conditions in India were quite different. The House adopted the resolution.

Mr. Clow moved another resolution urging non-ratification of the draft convention concerning the establishment of an international scheme for maintenance rights under invalidity, old age and widows and orphans insurance adopted at the 19th session of the International Labour Conference. He emphasised that in India there was no system to co-ordinate these conventions, which were largely designed to be suitable for European countries. Further, India was separated by thousands of miles from those countries and there was no opportunity for working out mutual schemes of co-ordination. The resolution was adopted and the Council adjourned until April 17.—A. P.

SETTLEMENT SANCTIONED

Judgment In Breach Of Copyright Case

Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court heard the suit filed by Mr. N. M. Rajil against Babu Prahlad Das of Benares, for an injunction in respect of breach of copyright.

The plaintiff is the Receiver of the joint family properties belonging to Messrs. Khemraj Srikishandas, who used to publish books in Hindi, including Ramayana of Sri Goswami Tulsidas, with commentaries by Pandit Jwalaprasad Mishra, a well-known scholar and commentator. This book had a large sale and reputation and the plaintiff claimed a copyright in it, because it was the only Hindi Ramayana with the commentaries of Pandit Jwalaprasad.

The defendant is a book-seller at Benares and sells a Hindi Ramayana on the title-page of which he had printed the words "Pandit Jwalaprasad" and "Bombay." These words were printed, it was alleged, with the fraudulent object of leading the public to believe that the defendant's book had a commentary by Pandit Jwalaprasad and of passing this work as that of Khemraj Srikishandas.

In this case, the parties came to a settlement.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said that as this was a suit by a receiver appointed by the Court, he had to consider whether to sanction the settlement. On the evidence there was no doubt that the defendant was guilty of infringing the copyright. But as he was residing and doing business in Benares, it was doubtful whether this Court had jurisdiction to entertain the suit. In view of this consideration, His Lordship sanctioned the settlement and passed a consent decree, whereby the defendant undertook to remove the words "Pandit Jwalaprasad" and "Bombay" from the title-pages of his book, and not to sell any publication of Ramayana with those words.

FOREIGN COTTON MARKETS

Bombay Selling In N. Y. Market

Favourable Weather Over Cotton Belt

FEARS OF SALES OF LOAN COTTON

BOMBAY, April 15.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market opened weak on lower Liverpool advices and declined further on favourable Eastern Belt forecasts and foreign selling.

BOMBAY SELLING.

Fears of sales of loan cotton are checking bullish enthusiasm and small selling by Bombay operators resulted in a steady decline in prices.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER

Recently weather conditions over the cotton belt were reported unfavourable. There was excessive rain over the Eastern parts of the Mississippi River and continued dry weather in South-West caused anxiety. But the latest forecast is far from favourable weather over the Eastern cotton belt.

LOAN COTTON

The new scheme regarding the disposal of loan cotton is believed to be constructive but offerings will ease the spot situation and premiums of near months will gradually disappear. It is not known what will be the attitude of the Producers' Pool regarding futures holdings. In view of cheapness of new crop months, some believe that these holdings will be transferred to new crop months.

QUIET OPENING

The New York cotton futures market opened quiet at a decline of 3 points with July 11.04 which was the highest level for the day. The opening weakness was mainly due to lower Liverpool advices.

FOREIGN SELLING

As a result of favourable weather forecast there was a marked absence of any buying and prices declined 7 poits under foreign selling with Bombay figuring. July was quoted 10.97 which was the lowest level for the day and the market closed at a net decline of 1 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by one point at 11-74c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS QUIET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 2 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices registered a fall of 8 points at 11.58c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL EASY

The Liverpool cotton futures opened after the Easter holidays on Tuesday with prices one point up and July was quoted 5.95. Business was small. Straddle and continental buying met with hedging and local liquidation. The market close at a decline of one point to a rise of one point. Middling American spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.57d . per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged. At the close May was quoted 5.16, July 5.14 and October 5.12.

EGYPTIAN QUIET.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet. Sakels futures market closed unchanged to 4 points down with spot cotton 10 points lower at 9.11d. Uppers futures closed one point higher to 2 points down.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was irregular with a limited business. Sakels futures closed unchanged to 4 points down but Ashmouni contracts were 2 points up to 3 points down.

PRICES TO BE STEADY

Messrs E. J. Schwabach & Co. have received the following from London airmail news:—

The announcement from America that the twelve-cent. Loan Cotton had been transferred to a Credit Corporation and that they were willing to sell a minimum of one million bales back to the original owners, for distribution to the trade at a price not under 11.25c. caused a slight set-back in prices, particularly old crop positions. However, the market has again settled down to its old rut and traders are now aware that no cotton will be released unless prices move up to the level set for releasing cotton, we, therefore, still adhere our opinion that prices at this level, especially of new crops, appear cheap.

The monthly consumption of American Cotton continues in excess of one million bales, so that the promised release of one million bales will not last the trade throughout the summer months. Therefore, unless some change comes in the policy of distributing this "pool" cotton we feel confident

ed that prices must at least keep steady.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (10-0 a.m.)	11.04—03
New York July lowest (2-50 p.m.)	10.97—10
Liverpool July highest	5.96+02
Liverpool July lowest	5.93—01

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Crop weather continues unfavourable but large prospective releases loan cotton damping bullish enthusiasm.

New York: Market affected unfavourably by weather being more favourable to the East of the Mississippi and the reaction in securities. Do not expect much pressure to sell loan cotton.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:—

We estimate domestic consumption of all cotton in March at 560,000 bales.

The average consumption per working day during the month was 25,500 bales.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Weather favourable East, but dry West.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 14

May	11.34—01
July	10.99—08
October	10.35—09
December	10.36—10
January	10.39—09
March	10.44—12
Middling Spot	11.74—01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, April 14

May	11.25—02
July	10.92—09
October.	10.33—08
Middling Spot	11.58—08

NEW YORK

New York, April 14

New York 10-55 a.m.	
May	11.32
July	11.03
Noon Call—	
May	11.31
July	11.01

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, April 14

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U S Ports	10.00
Day's exports to Great Britain	1.000
Day's exports to the Continent	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 14

April	6.24—02
May	6.10—01
June	6.01—
July	5.94
August	5.82—
September	5.71—
October	5.63—
November	5.58—
December	5.58+01
January	5.58+01
February	5.58+01
March	5.58+01
April	5.58+01
Middling Spot	6.57—
10-12 a.m. quotations	
July	5.96
October	5.64

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, April 14

F G F Sakellaridis—	
May	8.76
July	8.60
October	8.52
November	8.32
January	8.20
March	8.15
F G F Spot	9.11

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, April 14

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	5.25
Fine (Good staple)	5.40
Superfine (Good staple)	5.55
OOMRA—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.28
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.43
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.58
BENGAL—	
Good	3.97
Fully Good	4.07
Fine	4.19
SCINDE—	
Fully Good	4.33
Fine	4.45
Superfine	4.57

SEEDS

London, April 14

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton April sellers	£10-17-6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton April May sellers	£12-13-9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton April May sellers	£13-2-6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton April May sellers	£12-12-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton April May sellers	£12-15-0

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, April 14

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan 3/8 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days market loan 1/8 per cent.

BOMBAY COTTON

SCATTERED COVERING

Prices Fluctuate Within Narrow Range

BOMBAY, April 15.

The local market was fairly steady to-day with scattered covering by shorts.

Favourable weather over the Eastern Belt is discouraging buyers and local operators are awaiting developments with regard to sale of loan cotton.

General business has fallen off considerably and outsiders are keeping aloof as the novel teji mandi business both monthly and years has proved ruinous to them. It is feared that the market will remain dull and inactive pending definite change in U.S.A.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 199/4 for Broach J/A delivery and steadily prices advanced to Rs. 199/12 on covering by shorts. Later on increased long liquidation checked the improvement and prices were quoted a little under the highest. The tone of the market steady.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 2 points but it opened at a loss of 3 points and later was quoted 2 points lower. The local market ruled very steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under.

Broach A/M 198/4
Broach J/A 200/4
Oomra May 186/8
Oomra July 185/8
Bengal May 155/8
Bengal July 152012.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, April 15.

	Extra	Spr-fine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U. P.	...	166	162	157	154
Punjab	...	166.	162	157	154
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...
Oomra No. 3	194	191	188	185	...
C. P. No. 1	208	205	202	199	...
C. P. No. 2	200	197	194	191	...
Broach No. 2	...	206	203	200	196
Punjab-Ame.	...	220	217	214	210
Surat	...	245	242	230	235
Rajpipla	...	239	236	233	229
Navsari	...	252	249	246	242

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 15.

50 Colaba Land Mill Chitorgarh 171
53 B. Karshandas Arvi 13 on
50 Raghavji Kanji Bhavanimandi 24 off
100 Cotton Agent Broach 5 1/2 on
104 Langli and Co. Shegaon 186 1/2
200 Viram Ladha Dhandhuka 3 on
100 Japan T and Co., Hingoli 6 on
45 Kotak and Co., Ellichpur 10 on
200 Dawn Mill Narwana 165

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 15

Bengal Superfine	162/164
Bengal Fine	159/160
Bengal F G	156/157
C P 1 Fine	198/199
C P 2 Fine	193/194
Arvi Fine	194/195
Ellichpur Fine	192/193
Berar Fine	188/189
Khamgaon Fine	189/190
Mulkapur Fine	185/188
Khandesh Fine	185/188
Jalna/Sailu Fine	187/188
Burwah-Sanavad Fine	189/191
Mathia Fine	175/178
Dhollera Fine	197/199
Broach Fine	202/209
Punjab/American	202/212
Sindh-American	257/262
Cambodia	227/232
Compta Good	207/217
Westerns	202/207
Miraj	327/329
Kampala	324/325
Busoga	302/307
Manza	232/237
Jagadia Ankleshwar	242/245
Surat	247/249
Navsari	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, April 15

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	5 days. This year.	
Khandesh	7,425	257,935
Central India	4,483	233,870
Barsi and Nagar	2,642	135,826
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,019	31,449
Berar	6,516	278,706
Central Provinces	1,160	82,045
Total Oomras	23,245	1,019,831
Dholera	6,209	94,213
N W Provinces	41	61,520
Rajputana	2,402	63,884
Sind-Punjab	6,898	409,434
Broach	24,367	254,977
Coompta and Dharwar	1,111	20,636
Westerns Northerns	969	19,604
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	56	8,944
Persian	...	8
American	...	22,739
Egyptian and African	1,201	142,075
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	66,499	2,117,564

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 9th Apl

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	3,923	351,358
Japan and China	8,109	848,460
Coast Ports	386	25,070
Up-country by Rail	...	131,126
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	28,389
Total	12,418	1,384,403

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, April 15

	To-day	Total
Broach A/M	400	2700

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, April 14

July	2.82+09
September	2.82+08
December	2.77+08
January	2.66+07

GOLD & SILVER

LOCAL BULLS SUPPORT

Foreign Advices Easy

Bombay, April 15

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1/2d to £7-0-10. London Paris Exchange was unchanged at 74.94 while Dollar Sterling Cross rate stood at 4.9 1/8

London Spot silver prices were unchanged but forward gained 1/16d to 20 1/8d. Indian buying as anticipated yesterday. New York silver prices were unchanged while Montreal market closed 39 to 10 points down. Shanghai T T on London was quoted to-day at 1-2 1/2.

Local professional Chokseys being caught on the long side they are trying to improve prices with a view to unload on outsiders. To-day the market opened at Rs. 50/5 and improved to Rs. 50/8. The gold market was also fairly steady with a slightly better enquiry.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	50	7	0
Vaishakh delivery	50	8	0
Jeth delivery	50	10	
Ready gold	34	12	9
Vaishakh delivery	34	12	9
Jeth delivery	34	12	6

Options Gold Vaishak 3 1/2 annas, Jeth 5 1/2 annas. Silver Vaishakh Re. 1/4 and Jeth Rs. 2.

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, April 14

May	45.40—10
July	45.75—35
September	45.75—39

LONDON SILVER

London, April 14

Spot	20 1/16
Forward	20 1/8

GOLD BAR

London, April 14

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7-0-10

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, April 15

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£37 3 9
Standard copper cash (sellers)	£37 5 0
Standard copper 3 months	£37 10 0
Electrolytic copper	£41 15 0
New York market—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	9 cents.
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 33-6-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 39-2-0

Tone: Firm.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York Liverpool: May 117 July 119 October 120 at Cross Rate 4.94 1/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 196; Liverpool May 6.08 Rs. 68 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach July/Aug 199; Liverpool July 5.92 Rs. 58 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 196, New York May 11.34 Rs. 59 at Cross Rate 4.94 1/8

Bombay New York: Broach July/Aug 199; New York July 10.99 Rs. 48 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.94 1/8

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 14

Broach A/M opening 198 1/4; highest 198 1/4; lowest 197 1/2; closing 197 1/2

Broach J/A opening 201; highest 201; lowest 200; closing 200 1/4

Oomra May opening 184 1/4; highest 184 1/4; lowest 184; closing 184

Oomra July opening 183 1/2; highest 183 1/2; lowest 183 1/4; closing 183 1/4

Bengal May opening 155; highest 155; lowest 154 1/2; closing 154 1/2

Bengal July opening 152; highest 152 1/2; lowest 152; closing 152

Tejimandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 11 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-4-36) Rs. 3 1/2

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 9th April	21,293
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	2,051,665
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,647,097
Increase	403,968

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, April 15

April (196.90)	195.70—120
July (198.00)	196.70—130
October (198.20)	197.00—120

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, April 14

May	14.06—04
June	14.13—04
July	14.21—

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 14

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£85 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£97 3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£116 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£85 1/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 1/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£107 3/8
Funding Loan 1960/69 4 per cent	£117 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£115 1/2
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£14 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg)	£101
National Bank of India	£43
P and O Banking Corporation	£10
Coal	

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 15

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D April Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	271
Banks selling T T	369
Banks buying T T	266 1/2
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	563
Banks buying TT	573
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/8
Banks buying T T	77 1/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 3/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	86 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91 1/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 14th instant	4.94 1/4
Japan/London 15th instant	1/2 1/32
Java/London 15th instant	7.24
Hongkong/London 15th instant	1/3 15/16
Shanghai/London 15th instant	1/2 1/2
London/Paris 14th instant	74.94
London/Belgium 14th instant	29.21
London/Switzerland 14th instant	15.16 1/4
London/Berlin 14th instant	12.27 3/4
London/Stockholm 14th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 14th instant	4.94 5/16
London Amsterdam 14th instant	7.27 5/8
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Steady.
Gold 14th instant	£7-0-10
Silver London Ready 14th instant	20 1/16
Silver London Forward 14th instant	20 1/8
Silver New York Ready 14th instant	45
London Discounts 3 mos 14th instant	5/8 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos 14th instant	115/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, April 15

	Rs.	a.	p.
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	39	12	0
Highest	39	12	3
Lowest	38	8	0
Closing	39	12	3
August—			
Opening	40	7	3
Highest	40	10	9
Lowest	40	4	6
Closing	40	10	9
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	6	15	3
Highest	7	0	3
Lowest	6	14	10½
Closing	7	0	3
September—			
Opening	35	9	3
Highest	36	0	0
Lowest	35	8	6
Closing	36	0	0
Cottonseeds— May			
Opening	20	4	0
Highest	20	3	6
Lowest	20	8	0
Closing	20	7	6
September—			
Opening	21	0	3
Highest	21	3	9
Lowest	20	15	6
Closing	21	3	6

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, April 14

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	97 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	106 5/8
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	120 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	116
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	101 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52	101 5/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	107 3/8

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, April 15

	Cwts.
Wheat	9,620
Linseed	92,064
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	1,420
Gingellyseed	811
Poppyseed	495
Groundnuts	21,805
Castorseed	1,772
Rice	63,839
Myrabollams	4,445
Cottonseed	2,990
Mowraseed	260
Gram	1,280
Joowar	2,823
Barley	871
Bajree	821
	Tons.
Coal	1,219

Long Liquidation In Steel Shares

CEMENT SECTION VERY STEADY

Operators Confident About Merger

BOMBAY, April 15.

The local Share Bazar ruled quiet to-day with a marked absence of any important buying.

Unfounded rumours regarding expectations of dividends on Tata Steel shares influenced scattered long liquidation which resulted in a small decline in prices. Both Tata Steel Dfds. and Ordinary shares were easy. It is generally believed that Ordinary shares will be given a dividend of Rs. 6|- while Dfds. will be awarded Rs. 7-8.

Cement section was fairly steady with a moderate enquiry. The market is counting on the Cement merger scheme and buyers are confident of favourable result.

In the miscellaneous section business was slow. Cotton mills were quietly steady but Government securities maintained healthy tone with investment demand.

TEXTILE MILLS.

BOMBAY, April 15.

100	Ahm. Advance	276 4
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	667 8
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	160 0
100	Central India	213 12
100	Colaba	118 12
100	Coorla	80 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	290 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Finlay	110 0
100	Gokak	160 0
1000	Hindustan	1,575 0
100	Indore	60 10
100	Khatau	55 0
100	Kohinoor	181 4
250	Laxmi	567 8
100	Madhavji	5 4
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	700 0
250	Modern	40 0
50	Mysore	85 10
200	New Great	99 6
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	250 0
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	1950 0
50	Simplex	60 0
100	Swadeshi	153 12
100	Swan	78 12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 15

Century 161 160
Bombay Dyeing 668 667
Kohinoor 181 180 181/4
Central India 215 213 214 212
New Great 100 99/6
Simplex 61 60
Swadeshi 155 153/12
Bundi 36/2 36/4
I Cement 458 460 458 459
Punjab 24/8
Shahabad 475 476 475
Andhra 1562 1565 1567 1560
Tata Hydro 159/11 160 159/11
Tata Power 1487 1485 1486 1481 1482
Tram Ord 158/2
T Steel Defd 533 531 532 528 529 526 528 527
T Steel Ord 148/4 147/8 147/12
Tata Steel 2nd pref 170/4 170
Bellapur 163 162 163 162/8
B Steam 273 272 273/2
B Burma 391 386 387/8

25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1,145 0
1000	Western	652 8

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	103 0
25-50	Central	32 8
500	Imperial	1537 8
125-500	Im. Contry	373 12
50-100	India	129 4
100	Reserve Bank	129 12
5	Union	5 7

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	36 4
70	Gwalior	119 6
100	Indian	459 6
40	Katni Def.	2080 0
100	Katni Ord.	363 12
75	Okha	255 0
10	Punjab	24 9
100	Shahabad	475 10
70	United	121 8

INSURANCE.

10-100	Jupiter	11 10
15-75	New India	41 4
200	Oriental	5,050 0
10-100	Vulcan	6 14

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	159 6
1000	Andhra Valley	1560 0
10	Ajmer	13 2
50	Bombay Tram	158 2
100	Bombay Suburban	175 0
10	Broach	11 10
100	Karachi	225 0
100	Poona	225 0
100	Surat	185 0
100	Tata Hydro	159 11
1000	Tata Power	1482 8

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	886 4
100	C. Province	97 4
100	Dhond Baramati	100 0
100	Gujarat	78 12
100	Mandra Bhon	99 4
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	94 8
500	Tapty Valley	758 12

MININGS.

10	Shivrajpur	X.D. 28 8
30	Tata Steel Def.	527 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	147 12

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	188 12
50	Belapur Sugar	162 8
250	Bombay Steam	273 2
125	Bombay Burma	387 8
50	Bombay Burma Con.	133 12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	6-5-3
50	Bombay Telephone	105 8
100	Indian Bleaching	108 2
100	Indian Radio Def.	496 4
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	483 12
1000	Port Canning	576 4
15	Scindia	14 14
30	Premier Construction	77 0
25	Tata Oil	15 0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,435 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	298 12
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86 8
5	p.c. Central India	523 12
7	p.c. Katni 1st	140 0
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	145 0
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1521 4
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	192 8
7-½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	170 0
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 15

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/10
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement 98/7
3 per cent 1941 104/6
3 per cent 1951/54 103/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 106/14
4 per cent 1943 110/10
4 per cent 1960/70 113/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 118/8
5 per cent 1938/44 108/12
5 per cent 1940/43 111/7
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6

TAX-FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 120/3
4 per cent 1958/63 Mysore 110/6
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 122
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/10

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE).

4 per cent B P T 1947 108
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107
5 per cent M Deb 1950 115
6 per cent M Deb 1954 129/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 129/8
3 1/2 per cent B P T 1937 104/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 96/6 and after declining to Rs. 96/5 improved to Rs. 97/7.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 14

May	73 1/8—1/3d.
July	73 3/4d.—
October	73 3/8 +1/8d

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 14

May	0.96 3/4 +1c
July	0.89 1/4 +1 7/8c
September	0.87 1/4 +1 3/4c

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 14

T T London on:—	
New York closing rate	4.94 5/16
Paris	74.94
Berlin	12.27 3/4
Madrid	36.16
Amsterdam	7.27 5/8
Brussels	29.21
Milan	62.65
Berne	15.16 1/4
Prague	119.50

PRODUCE

London, April 14

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Nominal
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels Nominal
Wheat South Australian parcels April sellers 31/6

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, April 14

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25
C and F Calcutta per cwt April May nominal 6/10 1/2
C and F Bombay per cwt April May nominal 6/7 1/2
C and F Karachi per cwt April May nominal 6/7 1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, April 14

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 6 3/4

LONDON METALS

London, April 14

Copper Braziers	£50 3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brand	£14 1/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F O B	£210
Yellow Metal	£40 7/8
Corrugated Sheet 24 gauge	£12 3/4

RUBBER

London, April 14

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb Sellers 7 3/8

LINSEED OIL

London, April 14

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt April sellers 26/3 May August sellers 26/6

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1936

Fusion Of Congress And Nationalist Groups?

LEADERS' CONFERENCE TO-DAY

Bhulabhai And Other Congress Leaders To Be Invited?

NEW DELHI, April 15.

An important conference of leaders from all over the country belonging to the Nationalist school of thought will be held here to-morrow afternoon to decide the future course of their programme in relation to the recent Congress decisions at Lucknow.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Aney and several other leaders have arrived here this morning from Lucknow.

Great significance is attached to the forthcoming parleys among the Nationalists, as the question of the fusion of the Congress and the Nationalist groups will be further explored. It is understood that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and other Congress Leaders will also be invited during the deliberations.—A. P.

CUT NEW GROUND ALTOGETHER

"A Congress Of Conflicts", Says Dr. Pattabi

(From Our Correspondent.)
LUCKNOW, April 14.

Mr. Rfi Ahmad Kidwai interviewed said.—

"It would merely be conventional to call this Congress a success. All that we have done is that we postponed decision on the one important issue that we had assembled where to consider."

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, interviewed, gave the following impressions:—

"The Congress cut a new ground altogether. It is a Congress of conflicts. That the conflicts have been subdued for the moment or settled one way or the other does not mean that they are effaced. In its 51st year, the Congress has begun to pass through a period of transition. To those who can discern the passing of the Congress through this transition is easily visible. This Congress strikes its roots deeper down into the masses, and is about to establish contact with them. It has taken up the agrarian programme and drawn itself nearer to peasants. The acceptance of Ministries has not been passed in so many words, but the speeches made in this connection show which way the wind blows. Two opposing opinions in the Congress have come into violent conflict with each other. But friendly conflicts must only strengthen joint action. How far such joint action is possible is a matter for the future. The caravan of the Congress moves on with its ever-changing elements representing the rising generations. No such caravan can fail to absorb new recruits from time to time. It is this recruitment that has given rise to conflicts on the hand. The bosom of Congress is capacious enough to absorb them, until they in their turn once again stand in Opposition to still later generations. The story is like that of a journey in third-class in a train. Every newcomer finds his way in with difficulty, and when he is well in he joins in resisting those outside. Having from the footboard asked for only standing room he comes in, and falls foul of those who were sitting at ease, and himself seated he begins to stretch himself at the expense of his neighbours, who are kept engaged in restricting further ingress.

Proceeding the speaker said:

Let no one take the anology literally. It was the idea that came into conflict and not individuals and ideas would adjust themselves."

Our Ajmer correspondent wires to say the well near the bus stand at Parao was the scene of a tragedy. A lunatic accidentally fell into it and got drowned. It is alleged that the deceased had been an educated man, but some distraction unhinged his mind.

LEADERS LEAVING LUCKNOW

(Congress Camp).
LUCKNOW, April 15.

While speculation is rife as to the composition of the next Congress Working Committee which Pt. Jawaharlal will select from members of the A.I.C.C.; Pt Jawaharlal accompanied by Mr. Abdul Kalam Azad and Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj motored to Mahatma Gandhi's residence for discussion. The A.I.C.C. met after ten this morning.

Pt. Jawaharlal is leaving to-morrow evening for Allahabad from where he proceeds to Nagpur to attend the meeting of the Hindi Shahitya Sammelan which Kaka Kalelkar is organising on the 22nd instant. Babu Rajendra Prasad leaves to-night for Patna from where after a few days' stay, he also proceeds to Nagpur. Gandhiji has arranged to leave to-morrow for Wardha. Other Congress leaders are leaving one after another.—A. P.

PRESS COMMENTS ON JAWAHAR'S SPEECH

MADRAS, April 14.

Commenting on the Congress presidential address the "Hindu" while paying a tribute to Pandit Jawaharlal as being next to Mahatma Gandhi, the most dynamic leader which the National movement has thrown up in this generation, says: "It is a well-known fact that the Pandit speaks for a minority, which, if still small in numbers, is determined and prepared to suffer for its convictions. Its coming into existence has been not a little helped by the reactionary and high-handed policy which Government have adopted towards national aspirations.

The bitterness of the Pandit's references towards Britain and her policy in this country shows how deeply the iron has entered his soul and those of thousands of gallant high-hearted patriots who have striven and suffered as he has done. This is going to make the task of all, whether British or Indian, who still believe that a peaceful and honourable settlement between India and England is not impossible, extremely difficult."

Dealing with the policy propounded by the Pandit, the paper says that it cannot agree that India can achieve political freedom only by following such perilous paths.

"The Justice" says that honesty and sincerity characterise the presidential address, but impracticable idealism and vehement extremism mar its usefulness as a guide to the Congress or to the country at the present juncture.

CONGRESS PARTY'S CAMPAIGN

"Morning Post" Says It Will Be Used To Injure British Connection

LONDON, April 15.

"The Morning Post" in a leader headed "Pandit Nehru" says if the explanation of the Pandit's policy is sought, it will probably be found in the recent history of Ireland.

The Congress Party, of which Pandit Nehru is the leader, is preparing a plan of campaign which can hardly be called friendly. "We may expect that under the new constitution, the Congress will have much greater power and will use it to injure the British connection.

The Marquess of Linlithgow will have to face opposition cunningly and implacably led. His knowledge of the interests of the Indian peasantry may stand him and them in good stead.

In the protection of the peasantry against their exploiters, the Congress Party, lies the real justification of British Rule in India.—Reuter.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Trade Agent in Bombay to the Government of Mysore.

COLLEGE HOSTELS FOR TROOPS

Because Barracks Are Dilapidated

DACCA, April 14.

It is reliably understood that the Hostels of the Dacca Intermediate College will be occupied by the troops during the monsoon as the military Barracks which were erected at an enormous cost a few years back, are in a dilapidated condition. Preliminary arrangements are being made for the occupation.

The College authorities have further been informed that they will have to vacate the Hostels on 24 hours' notice in case of emergency.—United Press.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' STRIKE IN BROACH

AHMEDABAD, April 15.

Information has been received here that the Harijan employees of the Broach Municipality have gone on strike, as a protest against its refusal to concede their demands, including an increase of wages and the fixing of the hours of work.

The Ahmedabad Municipality has sent a batch of 25 Harijan workers in response to the demand of the Broach Municipality.

Several Harijan leaders have also gone to Broach to bring about a settlement between the Broach Municipality and its Harijan employees.—A. P.

ARREST OF GANG OF BURGLARS?

HYDERABAD (Dcn.): By Mail.

A smart bit of detective work by the City C.I.D. has helped the Police in bringing off a splendid coup in the arrest of four persons who are suspected to be responsible for a series of burglaries during the past eighteen months, their operations having been mainly confined to the residences of high officials and gentry of the State, including Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur.

The Police, who are still making investigations, have so far recovered part of the stolen property of the value of Rs. 10,000. The aggregate haul of the burglars is stated to be in the region of Rs. 30,000.—A.P.

Let Them Rely On Their Own Strength

Rajen Babu On Struggle Of State Subjects

Sjt. AMRITLAL SETH'S AMENDMENT REJECTED

Mrs. Naidu's Glowing Tribute To Pt. Jawaharlal

(From Our Correspondent.)
LUCKNOW, April 14.

The following are further speeches in the open session of the Congress on Tuesday:—

Dr. Syed Mahmud speaking on the resolution on the Agrarian Programme moved by Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, said it was lucky that on most important resolution, there was unity between the Working Committee and the Socialists. The points raised in the resolution should have been taken up 50 years ago.

Dr. Kassika supported the resolution. Pandit Jawaharlal explained its purport in Hindi and the resolution was carried.

Babu Rajendra Prasad next moved the resolution relating to Indian States, Babu Rajendra Prasad said that the Congress had full sympathy with the Indian States' Subjects, and wanted them to get the same rights and liberties as those in British India; but that the main struggle must be carried on by the States subjects.

This resolution also made it clear that baseless hopes should not be raised of the Congress helping any particular movement in any State. There were some Princes who were trying to move with the spirit of the times. There were others who did not do this. Such States were numerous, and so many excesses took place there that it would be impossible for the Congress to take up all those cases. Even if the Congress did take up these matters, it would weaken the cause of the States subjects who should really rely on their own strength. Until the two Indias joined there would remain a difference in their standard of development. The chief cause of their backwardness was that the British Government would not let them advance to the extent as to excel the British standard of administration. For example, Baroda excelled British India in the matter of education, in the same way, Mysore was industrially very very advanced. We believe if we can make British India totally democratic its influence on Indian States would be an effective step. At the moment we do not wish to add to our problems and, therefore, do not wish to raise false hopes in the minds of Indian States subjects.

Sjt. Amritlal Seth moved the same amendment which was rejected in the Subjects Committee.

THEY ALSO FOUGHT FOR COUNTRY.

Sjt. Amritlal Seth reminded the House that the people of Indian States also fought for emancipation of the Motherland. When the Congress had declared, in 1928, in favour of support of the cause of States subjects, why did they want to lower that position? The A.I.C.C. at Madras in 1935 had promised to exert its friendly moral influence with the States. What influence would they have with States after their President had declared for their abolition. The resolution before the House made the position worse by asking States subjects to fight their own battles. The speaker said the Congress claimed India to be one country and nation. This resolution meant their ideology had been lowered, and they did not want freedom for the country as a whole.

Sjt. Avadesh Pratap Singh moved an amendment stating the struggle should be carried on mainly by States people. If the Congress turned down even this request, then it must change its creed, and should not speak for the "people of India," but for the people of British India.

Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj, supporting the official resolution, said he was born in Sikar State and as this State was under Jaipur State, the subjects were slaves four-fold.

DON'T BE IMPULSIVE.

The British Government could prevent a lot of mischief and misery, if it wished, but it did not. If the Congress made empty promises, and was not able to help, it would make itself the laughing stock. There was agitation in Sikar State, what could Congress do in such a case? He warned them against passing any resolution impulsively.

Mr. Razmi supported Sjt. Amritlal's amendment. He instanced a particular State and conditions of subjects there. He hoped the President would give up his neutral attitude, and join them.

Sjt. Narasingham said in the Federation, Princes would rule over the whole of India, and how were Indian States to be treated as foreign States like Afghanistan and Japan.

Sjt. Amritlal Seth, replying, to Jamnalal Bajaj's remarks said: "We did not join the struggle for selfish ends. We are sons of India, and even if disinherited or disowned, we will not leave the Congress. (Applause).

Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, replying to the debate, claimed few had the experience of Indian States as he had. Amritlal had always belonged to the Opposition Camp in this matter. He (Sjt. Amritlal) though born in an Indian State lived in British India, and the speaker did not think he (Amritlal) had the authority to speak on behalf of all States. He (the speaker) asked the Sikh speaker and Sjt. Amritlal whether the Congress had ever asked them not to defend the honour of their sisters and wives. What was the Kirpan for? Captain Awardes to Prasad Singh had charged them at Jubbulpore for not keeping promise.

The Captain protested he did not say that he had been always a Congressman and taken interest in the matter as such, and was not a member of any State Subjects Conference.

The Chair asked Sardar Vallabhbhai to confine the remarks to the resolution.

Sjt. Patel said the fact of the matter was that responsibility for the Madras decision, was that of Sjt. Amritlal and Sjt. Avadesh, and the Madras resolution was made by the Working Committee as a vote of confidence, because they could not take over responsibility which they could not bear. Relief could not be obtained by hot speeches. The position was complicated, and delicate. For centuries this system had been prevailing, and if to-day State subjects were vocal that was the reflection of the Congress strength, and yet these people carried anti-Congress propaganda in some States, just as some Kisan and Labour Organisations, which spring up because of the Congress work were trying to set up of rival claims to represent masses. He asked them to vote with a full sense of responsibility. Both the amendments of Sjt. Amritlal were put to the vote, and negatived. One for the deletion of reference to the Madras resolution was defeated by 70 to 250 votes approximately.

MAIN RESOLUTION CARRIED

The amendment of Sjt. Avadesh was put to the vote. The amendment proposed that the struggle be carried on 'mainly' by subjects of Indian States in their respective States, the implication being that the Congress could also be expected to support them.

When the vote was taken some one complained that visitors had smuggled themselves into the delegates' enclosure. This statement on inspection was found to be correct. The enclosure was therefore cleared of such men, and tellers were appointed, and Sjt. Avadesh's amendment was rejected by 218 to 176, and the main resolution moved by Babu Rajendra Prasad was carried without division.

The President then called on Dr. Pattabi Seetaramayya to move various amendments to the Congress Constitution adopted by the Subjects Committee. By agreement Dr. Pattabi moved amendments on non-controversial nature, and they were adopted.

Sjt. Balakrishna Sharma made an attempt to get the name of the United Provinces changed to "Subeya Hind", but this failed. When Dr. Pattabi moved the deletion of the manual labour clause, surprisingly, a delegate moved an amendment demanding its retention, and made a vigorous speech in support thereof, but the proposition, however, was carried when put to the vote, the amendment being lost.

Mr. Sree Prakash continuing said the system of Single Transferable vote was certainly unworkable for election of delegates but it was necessary to retain it to secure the representation of minority groups in the A. I. C. C.

Mr. Kishori Prasad Sinah said the system of proportional Representation had the approval of Gandhiji during the Bombay session of the Congress and should not be abandoned.

Acharya Kripalani explained his experience as the General Secretary. Though the Single Trans-

(Continued on page 4).

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Traitor's Gate*

WE TOOK THE BULLET OUT, BUT IT'S NO USE - HE'S DYING, INSPECTOR!
WADE! WADE! ---- OH, I'M SORRY
POOR DEVIL!
3-23
WHAT IS IT, DONAVAN?
I GOT TO THE TOWER TOO LATE ---- THE CROWN JEWELS HAVE BEEN STOLEN!
DID YOU SEE THE CROOKS?
I COULDN'T TELL WHO THEY WERE --- IT WAS FOGGY! - BUT I SPOTTED HALLOWELL BEFORE THEIR LAUNCH GOT AWAY! -
I'M SURE THIS MAN KNOWS WHO DID IT! IF HE COULD ONLY TALK ----!
NOT ON THIS EARTH, INSPECTOR! --HE'S DEAD!
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LYMAN ANDERSON

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